UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026

or

☐ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number	Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization Address of principal executive offices Registrant's telephone number, including area code	IRS Employer Identification No.
001-14881	**BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY** **(An Iowa Corporation)** **1615 Locust Street** **Des Moines, Iowa 50309-3037** **515-242-4300**	**94-2213782**
001-05152	**PACIFICORP** **(An Oregon Corporation)** **825 N.E. Multnomah Street** **Portland, Oregon 97232** **888-221-7070**	**93-0246090**
333-90553	**MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC** **(An Iowa Limited Liability Company)** **1615 Locust Street** **Des Moines, Iowa 50309-3037** **515-242-4300**	**47-0819200**
333-15387	**MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY** **(An Iowa Corporation)** **1615 Locust Street** **Des Moines, Iowa 50309-3037** **515-242-4300**	**42-1425214**
000-52378	**NEVADA POWER COMPANY** **(A Nevada Corporation)** **6226 West Sahara Avenue** **Las Vegas, Nevada 89146** **702-402-5000**	**88-0420104**
000-00508	**SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY** **(A Nevada Corporation)** **6100 Neil Road** **Reno, Nevada 89511** **775-834-4011**	**88-0044418**
001-37591	**EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC** **(A Virginia Limited Liability Company)** **10700 Energy Way** **Glen Allen, Virginia 23060** **804-613-5100**	**46-3639580**
333-266049	**EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.** **(A Delaware Corporation)** **10700 Energy Way** **Glen Allen, Virginia 23060** **804-613-5100**	**55-0629203**
	N/A	

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Registrant	Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY	None
PACIFICORP	None
MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC	None
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	None
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	None
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY	None
EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC	None
EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.	None

Registrant	Name of exchange on which registered:
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY	None
PACIFICORP	None
MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC	None
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	None
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	None
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY	None
EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC	None
EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.	None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Registrant	Yes	No
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY	☒	
PACIFICORP	☒	
MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC		☒
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	☒	
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	☒	
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY	☒	
EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC	☒	
EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.	☒	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants have submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrants were required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Registrant	Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer	Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company	Emerging growth company
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
PACIFICORP	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrants have elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrants are a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes ☐ No ☒

All shares of outstanding common stock of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company are held by its parent company, Berkshire Hathaway Inc. As of November 5, 2026, 1 share of common stock, no par value, was outstanding.

All shares of outstanding common stock of PacifiCorp are indirectly held by Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company. As of November 5, 2026, 357,060,915 shares of common stock, no par value, were outstanding.

All of the member's equity of MidAmerican Funding, LLC is held by its parent company, Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, as of November 5, 2026.

All shares of outstanding common stock of MidAmerican Energy Company are held by its parent company, MHC Inc., which is a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of MidAmerican Funding, LLC. As of November 5, 2026, 70,980,203 shares of common stock, no par value, were outstanding.

All shares of outstanding common stock of Nevada Power Company are held by its parent company, NV Energy, Inc., which is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company. As of November 5, 2026, 1,000 shares of common stock, $1.00 stated value, were outstanding.

All shares of outstanding common stock of Sierra Pacific Power Company are held by its parent company, NV Energy, Inc. As of November 5, 2026, 1,000 shares of common stock, $3.75 par value, were outstanding.

All of the member's equity of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC is held indirectly by its parent company, Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, as of November 5, 2026.

All shares of outstanding common stock of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. are held by its parent company, Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC, which is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company. As of November 5, 2026, 60,101 shares of common stock, $10,000 par value, were outstanding.

This combined Form 10-Q is separately filed by Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, PacifiCorp, MidAmerican Funding, LLC, MidAmerican Energy Company, Nevada Power Company, Sierra Pacific Power Company, Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. Information contained herein relating to any individual company is filed by such company on its own behalf. Each company makes no representation as to information relating to the other companies.

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Definition of Abbreviations and Industry Terms

When used in Forward-Looking Statements, Part I - Items 2 through 3, and Part II - Items 1 through 6, the following terms have the definitions indicated.

Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company and Related Entities	
BHE	Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company
Berkshire Hathaway	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.
Berkshire Hathaway Energy or the Company	Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company and its subsidiaries
PacifiCorp	PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries
MidAmerican Funding	MidAmerican Funding, LLC and its subsidiaries
MidAmerican Energy	MidAmerican Energy Company
NV Energy	NV Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries
Nevada Power	Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries
Sierra Pacific	Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries
Nevada Utilities	Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries and Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries
Eastern Energy Gas	Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries
EGTS	Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. and its subsidiaries
Registrants	Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries, MidAmerican Funding, LLC and its subsidiaries, MidAmerican Energy Company, Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries, Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries, Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries and Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. and its subsidiaries
Northern Powergrid	Northern Powergrid Holdings Company and its subsidiaries
BHE Pipeline Group	BHE GT&S, LLC, Northern Natural Gas Company and Kern River Gas Transmission Company
BHE GT&S	BHE GT&S, LLC and its subsidiaries
Northern Natural Gas	Northern Natural Gas Company
Kern River	Kern River Gas Transmission Company
BHE Transmission	BHE Canada Holdings Corporation and BHE U.S. Transmission, LLC
BHE Canada	BHE Canada Holdings Corporation and its subsidiaries
AltaLink	AltaLink, L.P. and its subsidiaries
BHE U.S. Transmission	BHE U.S. Transmission, LLC and its subsidiaries
BHE Renewables	BHE Renewables, LLC and its subsidiaries
HomeServices	HomeServices of America, Inc. and its subsidiaries
Utilities	PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries, MidAmerican Energy Company, Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries and Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries
Cove Point	Cove Point LNG, LP
Iroquois	Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.

Certain Industry Terms

2020 Wildfires	Wildfires in Oregon and Northern California that occurred in September 2020
2022 McKinney Fire	A wildfire that began in the Oak Knoll Ranger District of the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California in July 2022
Wildfires	2020 Wildfires and 2022 McKinney Fire
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
AUC	Alberta Utilities Commission
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CCR	Coal Combustion Residuals
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
D.C. Circuit	United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
Dth	Decatherm
EBA	Energy Balancing Account
ECAC	Energy Cost Adjustment Clause
ECAM	Energy Cost Adjustment Mechanism
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GTA	General Tariff Application
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
ICC	Illinois Commerce Commission
IPUC	Idaho Public Utilities Commission
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
ITC	Investment Tax Credits
IUC	Iowa Utilities Commission
James	A class action complaint filed against PacifiCorp on September 30, 2020, captioned *Jeanyne James et al. v. PacifiCorp*, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon and the associated consolidated cases
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electric Markets
OPUC	Oregon Public Utility Commission
PCAM	Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism
PTC	Production Tax Credit
PUCN	Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
REC	Renewable Energy Credit
RFP	Request for Proposals
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standards
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
UPSC	Utah Public Service Commission
WPSC	Wyoming Public Service Commission
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains statements that do not directly or exclusively relate to historical facts. These statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements can typically be identified by the use of forward-looking words, such as "will," "may," "could," "project," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "intend," "potential," "plan," "forecast" and similar terms. These statements are based upon the relevant Registrant's current intentions, estimates, assumptions, expectations and beliefs and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other important factors. Many of these factors are outside the control of each Registrant and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others:

- general economic, political and business conditions, as well as changes in, and compliance with, laws and regulations, including trade policy, tariffs and income tax reform, initiatives regarding deregulation and restructuring of the utility industry and reliability and safety standards, affecting the respective Registrant's operations or related industries;
- changes in, and compliance with, environmental laws, regulations, decisions and policies, whether directed towards protection of environmental resources, present and future climate considerations or social justice concerns that could, among other items, increase operating and capital costs, reduce facility output, accelerate or decelerate facility retirements or delay facility construction or acquisition;
- the outcome of regulatory rate reviews and other proceedings conducted by regulatory agencies or other governmental and legal bodies and the respective Registrant's ability to recover costs through rates in a timely manner or at all;
- changes in economic, industry, competition or weather conditions, as well as demographic trends, new technologies and various conservation, energy efficiency and private generation measures and programs, that could affect customer growth and usage, electricity and natural gas supply or the respective Registrant's ability to obtain long-term contracts with customers and suppliers;
- performance, availability and ongoing operation of the respective Registrant's facilities, including facilities not operated by the Registrants, due to the impacts of market conditions, outages and associated repairs, transmission constraints, weather, including wind, solar and hydroelectric conditions, and operating conditions;
- the effects of catastrophic and other unforeseen events, which may be caused by factors beyond the control of each respective Registrant or by a breakdown or failure of the Registrants' operating assets, including severe storms, floods, fires, extreme temperature events, wind events, earthquakes, explosions, landslides, electromagnetic pulses, mining incidents, costly litigation, wars, terrorism, pandemics, embargoes, and cyber security attacks, data security breaches, disruptions, or other malicious acts;
- the risks and uncertainties associated with wildfires that have occurred, are occurring or may occur in the respective Registrant's service territory; the damage caused by such wildfires; the extent of the respective Registrant's liability in connection with such wildfires (including the risk that the respective Registrant may be found liable for damages regardless of fault); investigations into such wildfires; the outcomes of any legal proceedings, demands or similar actions initiated against the respective Registrant; the risk that the respective Registrant is not able to recover losses from insurance or through rates; and the effect of such wildfires, investigations and legal proceedings on the respective Registrant's financial condition and reputation;
- the outcomes of legal or other actions, including the effects of amounts to be paid to complainants as a result of settlements or final legal determinations and bonding requirements related to legal judgments that have been appealed, including potential collateral triggers, associated with the Wildfires, which could have a material adverse effect on PacifiCorp's financial condition and could limit PacifiCorp's ability to access capital on terms commensurate with historical transactions or at all and could impact PacifiCorp's liquidity, cash flows and capital expenditure plans;
- the respective Registrant's ability to reduce wildfire threats and improve safety, including the ability to comply with the targets and metrics outlined in its wildfire prevention plans; to retain or contract for the workforce necessary to execute its wildfire prevention plans; the effectiveness of its system hardening; ability to achieve vegetation management targets; and the cost of these programs and the timing and outcome of any proceeding to recover such costs through rates;
- the ability to economically obtain insurance coverage, or any insurance coverage at all, sufficient to cover losses arising from catastrophic events, such as wildfires;
- a high degree of variance between actual and forecasted load or generation that could impact a Registrant's hedging strategy and the cost of balancing its generation resources with its retail load obligations;

- changes in prices, availability and demand for wholesale electricity, coal, natural gas, other fuel sources and fuel transportation that could have a significant impact on generating capacity and energy costs;
- the financial condition, creditworthiness and operational stability of the respective Registrant's significant customers and suppliers;
- changes in business strategy or development plans;
- availability, terms and deployment of capital, including reductions in demand for investment-grade commercial paper, debt securities and other sources of debt financing and volatility in interest rates and credit spreads;
- changes in the respective Registrant's credit ratings, changes in rating methodology, placement on negative outlook or credit watch and downgrades to below investment grade;
- risks relating to nuclear generation, including unique operational, closure and decommissioning risks;
- hydroelectric conditions and the cost, feasibility and eventual outcome of hydroelectric relicensing proceedings;
- the impact of certain contracts used to mitigate or manage volume, price and interest rate risk, including increased collateral requirements, and changes in commodity prices, interest rates and other conditions that affect the fair value of certain contracts;
- the impact of inflation on costs and the ability of the respective Registrants to recover such costs in regulated rates;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the British pound and the Canadian dollar;
- increases in employee healthcare costs;
- the impact of investment performance, certain participant elections such as lump sum distributions and changes in interest rates, legislation, healthcare cost trends, mortality, morbidity on pension and other postretirement benefits expense and funding requirements;
- changes in the residential real estate brokerage, mortgage and franchising industries, regulations that could affect brokerage, mortgage and franchising transactions and the outcomes of legal or other actions and the effects of amounts to be paid to complainants as a result of settlements or final legal determinations;
- the ability to successfully integrate future acquired operations into a Registrant's business;
- the ability to successfully close on planned dispositions and the ultimate regulatory treatment of amounts related to such transactions;
- the impact of supply chain disruptions and workforce availability on the respective Registrant's ongoing operations and its ability to timely complete construction projects;
- unanticipated construction delays, changes in costs, receipt of required permits and authorizations, ability to fund capital projects and other factors that could affect future facilities and infrastructure additions;
- the availability and price of natural gas and LNG in applicable geographic regions and demand for natural gas and LNG supply;
- the impact of new accounting guidance or changes in current accounting estimates and assumptions on the financial results of the respective Registrants; and
- other business or investment considerations that may be disclosed from time to time in the Registrants' filings with the SEC or in other publicly disseminated written documents.

Further details of the potential risks and uncertainties affecting the Registrants are described in the Registrants' filings with the SEC, including Part II, Item 1A and other discussions contained in this Form 10-Q. Each Registrant undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing factors should not be construed as exclusive.

Item 1. Financial Statements

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, and changes in equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of the Company's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Des Moines, Iowa
November 6, 2026

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,912	$ 1,695
Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	574	254
Trade receivables, net	2,934	2,678
Inventories	2,185	2,105
Mortgage loans held for sale	638	698
Regulatory assets	284	892
Prepayments	670	546
Assets held for sale (Note 3)	1,983	—
Other current assets	564	769
Total current assets	13,744	9,637
Property, plant and equipment, net	114,679	112,368
Goodwill	11,370	11,521
Regulatory assets	3,987	3,929
Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	7,410	7,608
Other assets	4,596	3,264
Total assets	$ 155,786	$ 148,327

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions, except share amounts)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 3,166	$ 3,389
Accrued interest	897	797
Accrued property, income and other taxes	877	745
Accrued employee expenses	554	345
Short-term debt	884	1,997
Current portion of long-term debt	629	1,455
Regulatory liabilities	389	241
Wildfires liabilities (Note 10)	149	734
Liabilities held for sale (Note 3)	247	—
Other current liabilities	1,648	1,689
Total current liabilities	9,440	11,392
BHE senior debt	11,464	11,461
Subsidiary senior debt	45,246	42,759
Subsidiary junior subordinated debt	3,266	1,584
Regulatory liabilities	6,442	6,772
Deferred income taxes	13,195	12,999
Wildfires liabilities (Note 10)	417	427
Other long-term liabilities	7,594	5,624
Total liabilities	97,064	93,018
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Equity:		
BHE shareholder's equity:		
Preferred stock - 100,000,000 shares authorized, $0.01 par value, 0 and — shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock - 100 shares authorized, no par value, 1 share issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	5,563	5,558
Retained earnings	53,967	50,351
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(2,038)	(1,844)
Total BHE shareholder's equity	57,492	54,065
Noncontrolling interests	1,230	1,244
Total equity	58,722	55,309
Total liabilities and equity	$ 155,786	$ 148,327

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue:				
Energy	$ 6,590	$ 6,059	$ 17,813	$ 16,695
Real estate	1,154	1,185	3,289	3,309
Total operating revenue	7,744	7,244	21,102	20,004
Operating expenses:				
Energy:				
Cost of sales	1,956	1,876	5,002	4,841
Operations and maintenance	1,497	1,373	4,207	4,014
Wildfire losses (Note 10)	—	100	—	100
Depreciation and amortization	1,119	1,032	3,376	3,267
Property and other taxes	237	221	717	672
Real estate	1,130	1,146	3,259	3,227
Total operating expenses	5,939	5,748	16,561	16,121
Operating income	1,805	1,496	4,541	3,883
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(801)	(707)	(2,338)	(2,102)
Capitalized interest	49	49	141	134
Allowance for equity funds	101	93	275	240
Interest and dividend income	63	60	184	185
(Losses) gains on marketable securities, net	(1)	13	14	132
Other, net	(3)	38	50	68
Total other income (expense)	(592)	(454)	(1,674)	(1,343)
Income before income tax expense (benefit) and equity income (loss)	1,213	1,042	2,867	2,540
Income tax expense (benefit)	(574)	(606)	(1,337)	(1,362)
Equity income (loss)	(134)	(129)	(440)	(409)
Net income	1,653	1,519	3,764	3,493
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	41	30	147	115
Net income attributable to BHE shareholders	1,612	1,489	3,617	3,378
Preferred dividends	—	—	—	3
Earnings on common shares	$ 1,612	$ 1,489	$ 3,617	$ 3,375

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	$ 1,653	$ 1,519	$ 3,764	$ 3,493
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:				
Unrecognized amounts on retirement benefits, net of tax of $2, $5, $10 and $—	6	17	27	(4)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(6)	(192)	(213)	533
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of $(1), $(3), $(4) and $(8)	(3)	(9)	(8)	(25)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(3)	(184)	(194)	504
Comprehensive income	1,650	1,335	3,570	3,997
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	41	30	147	115
Comprehensive income attributable to BHE shareholders	$ 1,609	$ 1,305	$ 3,423	$ 3,882

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	BHE Shareholder's Equity						
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 5,558	$ 48,194	$ (1,653)	$ 1,265	$ 53,364
Net income	—	—	—	1,489	—	30	1,519
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(184)	—	(184)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(39)	(39)
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 5,558	$ 49,683	$ (1,837)	$ 1,256	$ 54,660
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 481	$ —	$ 5,558	$ 46,311	$ (2,341)	$ 1,280	$ 51,289
Net income	—	—	—	3,378	—	115	3,493
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	504	—	504
Preferred stock redemptions	(481)	—	—	—	—	—	(481)
Preferred stock dividend	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	(3)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(135)	(135)
Other equity transactions	—	—	—	(3)	—	(4)	(7)
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 5,558	$ 49,683	$ (1,837)	$ 1,256	$ 54,660
Balance, June 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 5,563	$ 52,355	$ (2,035)	$ 1,238	$ 57,121
Net income	—	—	—	1,612	—	41	1,653
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(48)	(48)
Other equity transactions	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 5,563	$ 53,967	$ (2,038)	$ 1,230	$ 58,722
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 5,558	$ 50,351	$ (1,844)	$ 1,244	$ 55,309
Net income	—	—	—	3,617	—	147	3,764
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(194)	—	(194)
Distributions	—	—	—	—	—	(162)	(162)
Other equity transactions	—	—	5	(1)	—	1	5
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 5,563	$ 53,967	$ (2,038)	$ 1,230	$ 58,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 3,764	$ 3,493
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Gains on marketable securities, net	(14)	(132)
Depreciation and amortization	3,403	3,297
Allowance for equity funds	(275)	(240)
Equity (income) loss, net of distributions	481	479
Net power cost deferrals	66	(429)
Amortization of net power cost deferrals	629	726
Other changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	(1)	(105)
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits, net	345	(97)
Other, net	70	53
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Trade receivables and other assets	(622)	(262)
Derivative collateral, net	(2)	(10)
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans	(12)	(15)
Accrued property, income and other taxes, net	281	(62)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	127	254
Wildfires insurance receivable	—	98
Wildfires liability	(595)	(82)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7,645	6,966
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(7,534)	(7,527)
Purchases of marketable securities	(485)	(373)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	560	943
Purchases of U.S. Treasury Bills	(289)	(39)
Proceeds from maturities of U.S. Treasury Bills	43	—
Equity method investments	(235)	(39)
Other, net	52	15
Net cash flows from investing activities	(7,888)	(7,020)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Preferred stock redemptions	—	(481)
Preferred dividends	—	(3)
Repayments of BHE senior debt	—	(1,650)
Proceeds from subsidiary debt	4,823	3,115
Repayments of subsidiary debt	(1,290)	(720)
Net (repayments of) proceeds from short-term debt	(1,102)	587
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(164)	(136)
Other, net	279	131
Net cash flows from financing activities	2,546	843
Effect of exchange rate changes	(12)	11
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,291	800
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,878	1,586
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 4,169	$ 2,386

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) General

Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway"), is a holding company headquartered in Iowa that has investments in a highly diversified portfolio of locally managed and operated businesses principally engaged in the energy industry (collectively with its subsidiaries, the "Company").

The Company's operations are organized as eight business segments: PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries ("PacifiCorp"), MidAmerican Funding, LLC and its subsidiaries ("MidAmerican Funding") (which primarily consists of MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy")), NV Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("NV Energy") (which primarily consists of Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Nevada Power") and Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Sierra Pacific")), Northern Powergrid Holdings Company and its subsidiaries ("Northern Powergrid") (which primarily consists of Northern Powergrid (Northeast) plc and Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc), BHE Pipeline Group, LLC and its subsidiaries (which primarily consists of BHE GT&S, LLC and its subsidiaries ("BHE GT&S"), Northern Natural Gas Company ("Northern Natural Gas") and Kern River Gas Transmission Company ("Kern River")), BHE Transmission (which consists of BHE Canada Holdings Corporation and its subsidiaries ("BHE Canada") (which primarily consists of AltaLink, L.P. and its subsidiaries ("AltaLink")), BHE U.S. Transmission, LLC and its subsidiaries) and BHE Montana, BHE Renewables, LLC and its subsidiaries ("BHE Renewables") and HomeServices of America, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("HomeServices"). The Company, through these locally managed and operated businesses, has investments in four utility companies in the U.S. serving customers in 11 states, two electricity distribution companies in Great Britain, five interstate natural gas pipeline companies and interests in a liquefied natural gas ("LNG") export, import and storage facility in the U.S., an electric transmission business in Canada, interests in electric transmission businesses in the U.S., a renewable energy business primarily investing in wind, solar, geothermal and hydroelectric projects, one of the largest residential real estate brokerage firms in the U.S. and a residential real estate brokerage franchise business in the U.S.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in the Company's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026. Refer to Note 10 for discussion of loss contingencies related to the Oregon and Northern California 2020 wildfires (the "2020 Wildfires") and the wildfire that began in the Oak Knoll Ranger District of the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California in July 2022 (the "2022 McKinney Fire"), collectively referred to as the "Wildfires."

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10, Government Grants Topic 832, "Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities" which establishes accounting for government grants received by an entity, including guidance for a grant related to an asset and a grant related to income. This guidance also requires, consistent with current disclosure requirements, that an entity provide disclosures including the nature of the government grant received, the accounting policies used to account for the grant, and significant terms and conditions of the grant. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028. Early adoption is permitted and can be applied using either a modified prospective approach, a modified retrospective approach or a retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU No. 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations Topic 818 which establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of environmental credits and related regulatory obligations. This guidance provides a framework for accounting for environmental credit assets, including those generated, purchased or received and environmental credit obligations. It also requires entities to assess the intended use of environmental credits, and, in certain cases, evaluate such credits for impairment. ASU 2026-02 introduces enhanced annual disclosure requirements related to environmental credits and associated obligations. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Dispositions

On February 15, 2026, PacifiCorp and Portland General Electric Company and an affiliate of Portland General Electric Company (together, the "PGE Entities") entered into an Asset Purchase and Service Area Transfer Agreement (the "Sale Agreement") to sell to the PGE Entities certain PacifiCorp assets and liabilities associated with PacifiCorp's Washington operations for a sales price of $1.9 billion in cash plus additional cash consideration for the value of specified assets to be delivered at closing, subject to customary purchase price adjustments (the "Transaction").

The Transaction assets and liabilities are associated with PacifiCorp's retail service area in Washington and include certain related distribution assets and infrastructure, as well as PacifiCorp's Chehalis combined cycle natural gas-fueled generating facility located in Chehalis, Washington, Goodnoe Hills wind-powered generating facility located in Goldendale, Washington, and Marengo wind-powered generating facility located in Dayton, Washington.

The Transaction has been approved by PacifiCorp's board of directors but is subject to customary closing conditions including (i) the expiration or termination of the waiting period and other required approvals under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and (ii) the receipt of all necessary approvals, waivers and rulings from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and each of PacifiCorp's six state public utility commissions. In March and April 2026, PacifiCorp filed for approval of the Transaction and associated disposition of assets with each of its state public utility commissions, requesting approval by March 1, 2027. On July 15, 2026, PacifiCorp filed with the FERC for approval under applicable sections of the Federal Power Act, requesting an order by December 15, 2026. The Transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2027.

The Sale Agreement contains certain termination rights, including if the Transaction is not consummated by August 15, 2027, (subject to a six-month extension to the extent certain regulatory approvals have not been received as of such date), and provides that upon termination of the Sale Agreement under certain specified circumstances, the terminating party would be required to pay the other party a termination fee of $35 million.

As a result of the Transaction, PacifiCorp has presented the associated assets and liabilities as held for sale as of September 30, 2026, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets within current assets and current liabilities due to the expected timing of close of the Transaction. As the Transaction does not represent a strategic shift that will have a major impact on PacifiCorp's operations or financial results based on the scale of PacifiCorp's Washington operations and retail service territory relative to its overall operations and retail service territory, the Transaction does not qualify for presentation as discontinued operations.

As the carrying value of the associated assets and liabilities are less than fair value less costs to sell, no loss has been recorded as a result of the Transaction. PacifiCorp continues to depreciate the property, plant and equipment included in the Transaction as it will continue to operate the assets and serve PacifiCorp's Washington customers through closing of the Transaction, during which time it will continue to recover in retail rates the associated depreciation expense and return on investment, and the continued depreciation will be reflected in the carry-over basis of the assets upon closing.

The assets and liabilities held for sale as presented in Assets held for sale and Liabilities held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2026, are as follows:

Assets held for sale:		
Trade receivables, net		$ 116
Property, plant and equipment, net:		
Utility generation, transmission and distribution systems	2,013	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(479)	
Construction work-in-progress	52	
Property, plant and equipment, net		1,586
Regulatory assets		102
Goodwill		89
Other assets		90
Total assets held for sale		$ 1,983
Liabilities held for sale:		
Regulatory liabilities		$ 203
Other liabilities		44
Total liabilities held for sale		$ 247

Regulatory assets include amounts associated with deferred net power costs and unrealized loss on regulated derivative contracts for which the underlying contracts will transfer to the Buyer. Other assets and other liabilities include inventories, certain prepaid expenses, derivative balances, lease balances, asset retirement obligation balances and transmission deposits. Regulatory liabilities include amounts associated with cost of removal and excess deferred income tax liability balances.

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

	Depreciable Life	As of September 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Regulated assets:			
Utility generation, transmission and distribution systems	5-80 years	$ 110,355	$ 109,815
Interstate natural gas pipeline assets	3-80 years	21,885	21,334
		132,240	131,149
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(41,462)	(40,365)
Regulated assets, net		90,778	90,784
Nonregulated assets:			
Independent power plants	2-50 years	9,691	9,242
Cove Point LNG facility	40 years	3,473	3,476
Other assets	2-30 years	2,596	2,912
		15,760	15,630
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(4,996)	(4,637)
Nonregulated assets, net		10,764	10,993
		101,542	101,777
Construction work-in-progress		13,137	10,591
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 114,679	$ 112,368

Construction work-in-progress includes $12.0 billion and $9.5 billion as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, related to the construction of regulated assets.

(5) Investments and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments consists of the following (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Investments:		
U.S. Treasury Bills	$ 293	$ 42
Company-owned life insurance	602	572
Other	366	386
Total investments	1,261	1,000
Equity method investments:		
BHE Renewables tax equity investments	3,356	3,945
Electric Transmission Texas, LLC	900	835
Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.	592	584
Other	579	336
Total equity method investments	5,427	5,700
Restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments:		
Quad Cities Station nuclear decommissioning trust funds	1,039	979
Other restricted cash and cash equivalents	257	183
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	1,296	1,162
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	$ 7,984	$ 7,862
Reflected as:		
Other current assets	$ 574	$ 254
Noncurrent assets	7,410	7,608
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	$ 7,984	$ 7,862

Investments

(Losses) gains on marketable securities, net recognized during the period consists of the following (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Unrealized (losses) gains recognized on marketable securities held at the reporting date	$ (1)	$ 13	$ 11	$ 20
Net gains recognized on marketable securities sold during the period	—	—	3	112
(Losses) gains on marketable securities, net	$ (1)	$ 13	$ 14	$ 132

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist substantially of funds restricted for debt service obligations for certain of the Company's nonregulated renewable energy projects. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,912	$ 1,695
Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	242	168
Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	15	15
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,169	$ 1,878

(6) Recent Financing Transactions

Long-Term Debt

Senior Debt

In July 2026, AltaLink, L.P. issued C$350 million of its 5.111% Senior Secured Notes, Series 2026-1 due July 2056.

In March 2026, PacifiCorp issued $300 million of its 4.65% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2029, $550 million of its 5.10% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2031, $800 million of its 5.45% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2033, and $850 million of its 5.80% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2036.

In February 2026, PacifiCorp issued $400 million of 4.25% First Mortgage Bonds due March 2029.

Junior Subordinated Debt

In March 2026, Sierra Pacific issued $600 million of its 6.375% Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Junior Subordinated Notes due September 2056. Sierra Pacific will pay interest on the junior subordinated notes at a rate of 6.375% through September 2031, subject to a reset every five years not to reset below 6.375%.

In February 2026, PacifiCorp issued $1.1 billion of its 7.125% Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Junior Subordinated Notes due August 2056. PacifiCorp will pay interest on the junior subordinated notes at a rate of 7.125% through August 2031, subject to a reset every five years, not to reset below 7.125%.

Credit Facilities

In June 2026, BHE amended its existing $3.5 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement.

In June 2026, PacifiCorp amended its existing $2.0 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment increased the commitment of the lenders to $3.0 billion, extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement. PacifiCorp's $900 million 364-day unsecured credit facility expired in June 2026.

In June 2026, MidAmerican Energy amended its existing $1.5 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement.

In June 2026, Nevada Power and Sierra Pacific each amended its existing $600 million and $400 million secured credit facilities expiring in June 2028. The amendments extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreements.

In April 2026, PacifiCorp entered into a letter of credit agreement, effective May 18, 2026, under which letters of credit will be made available solely to provide collateral support for surety bonds issued pursuant to a corresponding surety arrangement for supersedeas undertakings to secure the performance and stay enforcement of trial court judgments entered against PacifiCorp relating to the *James* case, in each case while such judgments remain pending appeal by PacifiCorp in the Oregon Court of Appeals or the Oregon Supreme Court. Refer to Note 10 for information regarding the Oregon Court of Appeals opinion issued in April 2026 associated with the *James* case. The letter of credit agreement provides for a two-year standby letter of credit facility for PacifiCorp in an aggregate stated amount of up to $2.55 billion. In conjunction with the letter of credit agreement, PacifiCorp entered into a committed surety facility set forth in a term sheet with an initial aggregate capacity of $2.55 billion, not to exceed availability under the letter of credit agreement, and related indemnity agreement under which the surety party is committed to issue surety bonds from time to time for PacifiCorp to secure the supersedeas undertakings described above. The surety facility must be fully secured by letters of credit. If 91 days prior to the applicable termination date of any letter of credit issued under the arrangements described above, any letter of credit obligations remain outstanding, PacifiCorp will be required to provide cash collateral to secure outstanding letter of credit obligations in an amount equal to 103% of such obligations. In April 2026, PacifiCorp received the necessary approvals from the Oregon Public Utility Commission and the Idaho Public Utilities Commission.

(7) Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes has been computed on a stand-alone basis. Berkshire Hathaway includes the Company in its consolidated U.S. federal and Iowa state income tax returns and the majority of the Company's U.S. federal income tax is remitted to or received from Berkshire Hathaway, pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. The Company had a current income tax receivable from Berkshire Hathaway of $79 million and $282 million for federal income tax as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The Company received net cash payments for federal income taxes from Berkshire Hathaway for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 totaling $1,955 million and $1,255 million, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 255	21.0 %	$ 218	21.0 %	$ 602	21.0 %	$ 533	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax	11	0.9	19	1.8	40	1.4	51	2.0
Foreign tax effects:								
United Kingdom								
Other	5	0.4	(2)	(0.2)	(2)	(0.1)	(17)	(0.7)
Canada								
Foreign regulated flow-thru	(10)	(0.8)	(11)	(1.1)	(32)	(1.1)	(32)	(1.3)
Other	—	—	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Effects of changes in tax laws or rates enacted in the current period	—	—	(1)	(0.1)	—	—	—	—
Effect of cross-border tax laws	—	—	(3)	(0.3)	—	—	(4)	(0.2)
Energy-related tax credits	(730)	(60.2)	(730)	(70.1)	(1,709)	(59.6)	(1,680)	(66.1)
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:								
Equity earnings	(28)	(2.3)	(27)	(2.6)	(93)	(3.2)	(86)	(3.4)
Noncontrolling interest	(8)	(0.6)	(6)	(0.6)	(30)	(1.1)	(23)	(0.9)
Other, net	(2)	(0.2)	(2)	(0.2)	(5)	(0.2)	(2)	(0.1)
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	(5)	(0.4)	1	0.1	(4)	(0.1)	2	0.1
Other adjustments:								
Effects of ratemaking[(1)]	(61)	(5.0)	(64)	(6.1)	(110)	(3.8)	(109)	(4.3)
Other	(1)	(0.1)	1	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.2
Effective income tax rate	$ (574)	(47.3)%	$ (606)	(58.2)%	$ (1,337)	(46.6)%	$ (1,362)	(53.6)%

(1) Effects of ratemaking is primarily attributable to activity associated with excess deferred income taxes.

Energy-related tax credits relate primarily to production tax credits ("PTCs") from wind- and solar-powered generating facilities owned by MidAmerican Energy, PacifiCorp, NV Energy and BHE Renewables. Federal renewable electricity PTCs are earned as energy from qualifying wind- and solar-powered generating facilities is produced and sold and are based on a per-kilowatt hour rate pursuant to the applicable federal income tax law. Wind- and solar-powered generating facilities are eligible for the credits for 10 years from the date the qualifying generating facilities are placed in-service.

(8) Employee Benefit Plans

Domestic Operations

Net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans included the following components (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Pension:				
Service cost	$ 3	$ 4	$ 9	$ 10
Interest cost	25	25	75	79
Expected return on plan assets	(31)	(29)	(91)	(90)
Net amortization	2	1	7	5
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	$ (1)	$ 1	$ —	$ 4
Other postretirement:				
Service cost	$ 2	$ 1	$ 4	$ 3
Interest cost	7	7	20	21
Expected return on plan assets	(9)	(9)	(27)	(27)
Net amortization	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Net periodic benefit credit	$ (2)	$ (3)	$ (7)	$ (8)

Amounts other than the service cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans are recorded in other, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Employer contributions to the domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans are expected to be $18 million and $4 million, respectively, during 2026. As of September 30, 2026, $14 million and $4 million of contributions had been made to the domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans, respectively.

Foreign Operations

Net periodic benefit cost for the United Kingdom pension plan included the following components (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Service cost	$ 1	$ 2	$ 4	$ 4
Interest cost	15	16	47	45
Expected return on plan assets	(21)	(22)	(62)	(63)
Net amortization	9	8	27	24
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 4	$ 4	$ 16	$ 10

Amounts other than the service cost for the United Kingdom pension plan are recorded in other, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Employer contributions to the United Kingdom pension plan are expected to be £5 million during 2026. As of September 30, 2026, £4 million, or $5 million, of contributions had been made to the United Kingdom pension plan.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of the Company's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. The Company develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other[1]	Total
As of September 30, 2026:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 37	$ 1	$ (9)	$ 29
Interest rate derivatives	11	46	8	—	65
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	638	—	—	638
Money market mutual funds	3,391	—	—	—	3,391
Debt securities:					
U.S. government obligations	860	—	—	—	860
Corporate obligations	—	101	—	—	101
Municipal obligations	—	1	—	—	1
Equity securities:					
U.S. companies	567	—	—	—	567
International companies	7	—	—	—	7
Investment funds	267	—	—	—	267
	$ 5,103	$ 823	$ 9	$ (9)	$ 5,926
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ (13)	$ (100)	$ (53)	$ 49	$ (117)
Interest rate derivatives	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
	$ (13)	$ (100)	$ (56)	$ 49	$ (120)

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other[1]	Total
As of December 31, 2025:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 47	$ 2	$ (8)	$ 41
Foreign currency exchange rate derivatives	—	11	—	—	11
Interest rate derivatives	12	25	8	—	45
Mortgage loans held for sale	—	698	—	—	698
Money market mutual funds	1,469	—	—	—	1,469
Debt securities:					
U.S. government obligations	326	—	—	—	326
Corporate obligations	—	133	—	—	133
Municipal obligations	—	2	—	—	2
Equity securities:					
U.S. companies	549	—	—	—	549
International companies	9	—	—	—	9
Investment funds	283	—	—	—	283
	$ 2,648	$ 916	$ 10	$ (8)	$ 3,566
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ (13)	$ (169)	$ (56)	$ 83	$ (155)
Interest rate derivatives	—	(3)	—	1	(2)
	$ (13)	$ (172)	$ (56)	$ 84	$ (157)

(1) Represents netting under master netting arrangements and a net cash collateral receivable of $40 million and $76 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which the Company transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, the Company uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent the Company's estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. The Company bases its forward price curves upon market price quotations, when available, or internally developed and commercial models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations are obtained from independent brokers, exchanges, direct communication with market participants and actual transactions executed by the Company. Market price quotations are generally readily obtainable for the applicable term of the Company's outstanding derivative contracts; therefore, the Company's forward price curves reflect observable market quotes. Market price quotations for certain electricity and natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable due to the length of the contract. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, as well as for those contracts that are not actively traded, the Company uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The estimated fair value of these derivative contracts is a function of the underlying forward commodity prices, interest rates, currency rates, related volatility, counterparty creditworthiness and duration of contracts.

The Company's mortgage loans held for sale are valued based on independent quoted market prices, where available, or the prices of other mortgage whole loans with similar characteristics. As necessary, these prices are adjusted for typical securitization activities, including servicing value, portfolio composition, market conditions and liquidity.

The Company's investments in money market mutual funds and debt and equity securities are stated at fair value. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value. In the absence of a quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security, the fair value is determined using pricing models or net asset values based on observable market inputs and quoted market prices of securities with similar characteristics.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant Level 3 inputs (in millions). Transfers out of Level 3 occur primarily due to increased price observability.

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	Commodity Derivatives	Interest Rate Derivatives	Commodity Derivatives	Interest Rate Derivatives
2026:				
Beginning balance	$ (65)	$ 13	$ (54)	$ 8
Changes included in earnings[(1)]	—	(8)	—	(3)
Changes in fair value recognized in net regulatory assets	(21)	—	(42)	—
Settlements	34	—	44	—
Ending balance	$ (52)	$ 5	$ (52)	$ 5
2025:				
Beginning balance	$ (100)	$ 14	$ (72)	$ 5
Changes included in earnings[(1)]	—	(3)	—	6
Changes in fair value recognized in net regulatory assets	(41)	—	(83)	—
Settlements	99	—	113	—
Ending balance	$ (42)	$ 11	$ (42)	$ 11

(1) Changes included in earnings for interest rate derivatives are reported net of amounts related to the satisfaction of the associated loan commitment.

The Company's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The carrying value of the Company's variable-rate long-term debt approximates fair value because of the frequent repricing of these instruments at market rates. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 60,605	$ 52,305	$ 57,259	$ 52,665

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has the following firm commitments that are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Construction Commitments

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, MidAmerican Energy entered into firm construction commitments totaling $613 million for the remainder of 2026 through 2029 related to the construction of wind-powered, solar-powered and natural gas-powered generating facilities in Iowa.

Guarantees

The Company has entered into guarantees as part of the normal course of business and the sale or transfer of certain assets. These guarantees are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial results.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

The Company is subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal, hazardous and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact the Company's current and future operations. The Company believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Legal Matters

The Company is party to a variety of legal actions, including litigation, arising out of the normal course of business, some of which assert claims for damages in substantial amounts and are described below. For certain legal actions, parties at times may seek to impose fines, penalties and other costs.

Pursuant to ASC 450, "Contingencies," a provision for a loss contingency is recorded when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates the related range of reasonably estimated losses and records a loss based on its best estimate within that range or the lower end of the range if there is no better estimate.

Wildfires

2020 Wildfires and 2022 McKinney Fire

The 2020 Wildfires occurred in September 2020, when a severe weather event with high winds contributed to several major wildfires, resulting in real and personal property and natural resource damage, personal injuries and loss of life and widespread power outages in Oregon and Northern California. The wildfires spread across certain parts of PacifiCorp's service territory and surrounding areas across multiple counties in Oregon and California, burning over 500,000 acres in aggregate and include the Santiam Canyon, Beachie Creek, South Obenchain, Echo Mountain Complex, 242, Archie Creek, Slater and other fires. The Slater fire occurred in both Oregon and California. Third-party reports for these wildfires indicate over 2,000 structures destroyed, including residences; several structures damaged; multiple individuals injured; and several fatalities.

Both the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service ("USFS") and the Oregon Department of Forestry ("ODF") completed investigation reports related to a wildland fire that was first reported outside the Santiam Canyon on August 16, 2020 ("Beachie Creek Fire"), approximately three weeks before the severe weather event described above. The ODF's report concluded that embers from the pre-existing Beachie Creek Fire caused 12 fires within the Santiam Canyon. The ODF's report also found that PacifiCorp's power lines did not contribute to the overall spread of fire into the Santiam Canyon even though PacifiCorp's power lines ignited seven spot fires within the Santiam Canyon that were each suppressed.

The Beachie Creek Fire that spread into the Santiam Canyon burned approximately 193,000 acres; the South Obenchain fire burned approximately 33,000 acres; the Echo Mountain Complex fire burned approximately 3,000 acres; and the 242 fire burned approximately 14,000 acres. The *James* cases described below are associated with the Beachie Creek (Santiam Canyon), South Obenchain, Echo Mountain Complex and 242 fires, which are four distinct fires located hundreds of miles apart.

The 2022 McKinney Fire occurred on July 29, 2022, when a wildfire began in Siskiyou County, California within PacifiCorp's service territory, burning over 60,000 acres. Third-party reports indicate that the 2022 McKinney Fire resulted in 11 structures damaged; 185 structures destroyed, including residences; 12 injuries; and four fatalities.

Complaints and Demands Associated with the Wildfires

A significant number of complaints and demands alleging similar claims related to the Wildfires have been filed in Oregon and California, including a class action complaint in Oregon associated with the 2020 Wildfires (the "*James*" case) for which certain jury verdicts were issued as described below. The plaintiffs seek damages for economic losses, noneconomic losses, including mental suffering, emotional distress, personal injury and loss of life, punitive damages, other damages and attorneys' fees. Several insurance carriers also filed subrogation complaints in Oregon and California with similar allegations. Additionally, PacifiCorp received correspondence from the U.S. and Oregon Departments of Justice regarding the potential recovery of certain costs and damages alleged to have occurred on federal and state lands in connection with certain of the 2020 Wildfires. As described below, substantially all outstanding complaints and demands are associated with the 2020 Wildfires, specifically the *James* case and the state of Oregon demands.

Substantially all amounts sought in outstanding complaints and demands filed in Oregon are associated with the *James* mass complaints described below, as well as stayed cases for which motions have been filed for consolidation into the *James* case and the state of Oregon demands. Oregon law provides for doubling of economic and property damages in the event the defendant is found to have acted with gross negligence, recklessness, willfulness or malice. Oregon law provides for trebling of damages associated with timber, shrubs and produce in the event the defendant is determined to have willfully and intentionally trespassed. For class actions, amounts specified by the plaintiffs in the complaints include amounts based on estimates of the potential class size, which ultimately may be significantly greater than estimated.

PacifiCorp has settled various claims associated with the Wildfires, including all wrongful death claims and federal government demands and complaints associated with the Wildfires. For the Archie Creek Fire, Slater Fire and 2022 McKinney Fire, settlements have been reached with substantially all plaintiffs. For the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, while PacifiCorp has settled claims with individual plaintiffs who were granted substitution of counsel in the *James* case, with certain Oregon wineries and with the federal government, claims remain outstanding for a substantial number of plaintiffs associated with the *James* case. PacifiCorp is also actively cooperating with the Oregon Department of Justice on resolving its alleged claims.

The *James* Case

On September 30, 2020, a class action complaint against PacifiCorp captioned *Jeanyne James et al. v. PacifiCorp,* ("*James*") was filed in Oregon Circuit Court in Multnomah County, Oregon ("Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon"). The complaint was filed by Oregon residents and businesses who sought to represent a class of all Oregon citizens and entities whose real or personal property was harmed beginning on September 7, 2020, by wildfires in Oregon allegedly caused by PacifiCorp. In November 2021, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint to limit the class to include Oregon citizens allegedly impacted by the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, as well as to add claims for noneconomic damages. The amended complaint alleged that PacifiCorp's assets contributed to the Oregon wildfires occurring on or after September 7, 2020, and that PacifiCorp acted with gross negligence, among other things. The amended complaint seeks damages similar to those described above, including not less than $600 million of economic damages and in excess of $1 billion of noneconomic damages for the plaintiffs and the class. Since the filing of the original class action complaint, several cases have been stayed pending consolidation into *James* and numerous *James* class members have been named and damages specified in various complaints.

The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon determined that the *James* case would be divided into a liability phase ("Phase I") and a damages phase ("Phase II"). In June 2023, a jury in the Phase I liability trial found PacifiCorp's conduct grossly negligent, reckless and willful as to each of the 17 named plaintiffs and the entire class. The jury awarded economic and noneconomic damages, as well as punitive damages. After the jury verdict, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon doubled the Phase I plaintiffs' economic damages, in accordance with Oregon law, and added punitive damages by applying a 0.25 multiplier to the awarded economic and noneconomic damages. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's subsequent motion to offset the damage awards by deducting insurance proceeds received by any of the plaintiffs.

Following the Phase I liability verdict, 1,889 *James* class members filed 10 separate mass complaints from April 2024 through October 2026 in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon, each premised on the Phase I liability verdict and referencing the original *James* case as the lead case. The *James* mass complaints make damages-only allegations seeking for each individual class member $5 million of economic damages, $25 million of noneconomic damages and punitive damages equal to 0.25 times the amount of economic and noneconomic damages, as well as doubling of economic damages. Complaints for some of the plaintiffs in the mass complaints have been dismissed, amended or re-filed. Additional complaints have been or may be filed by class plaintiffs based on trial activity.

While PacifiCorp's appeal of the Phase I liability verdict was pending, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon held numerous Phase II damages trials, in which a series of juries awarded damages to groups of *James* class members. The majority of these trials were scheduled pursuant to a case management order called "CMO No. 11." PacifiCorp filed notices of appeal for the subsequent jury verdicts in the Phase II damages trials once limited judgments were entered and any post-trial motions filed. The *James* jury verdicts to date have awarded total net damages of $1,252 million to 201 plaintiffs, including $133 million of doubled economic damages, $910 million of noneconomic damages, $244 million of punitive damages and partially offset by estimated insurance offsets of $35 million. To date, PacifiCorp has been required to bond the amounts awarded by the *James* limited judgments in order to stay payment of damages while on appeal. As of the date of this filing, PacifiCorp has posted bonds totaling $719 million associated with the limited judgments entered to date for 129 plaintiffs. As a result of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion, as described in more detail below, in May 2026, PacifiCorp filed a motion for discharge and release of existing bonds, which remains pending.

The Oregon Court of Appeals' opinion, issued on April 8, 2026, reversing the Phase I liability verdict explained that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon erred in instructing the jury that they could "assume that the evidence at the trial applies to all class members." The Oregon Court of Appeals further concluded that the erroneous jury instruction "was prejudicial to PacifiCorp" because it "gave rise to some likelihood that the jury reached an erroneous result." Because the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed and remanded on the instructional error issue presented in PacifiCorp's appellate brief, it did not address the majority of PacifiCorp's other appealed issues. However, the Oregon Court of Appeals emphasized that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon has the authority on remand to reconsider its class certification decision and reconsider whether a single class is appropriate in this case. The Oregon Court of Appeals determined PacifiCorp was the prevailing party and awarded costs to PacifiCorp.

On May 13, 2026, the *James* plaintiffs filed a petition with the Oregon Supreme Court for review of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion. On June 25, 2026, the Oregon Supreme Court issued an order allowing the petition for review and oral argument was held November 3, 2026.

At a May 2026 hearing, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's request to stay the remaining scheduled *James* Phase II damages trials, but permitted certain pre-trial activities, such as damages discovery and mediation, to continue, as well as scheduled a trial beginning September 2027 for 27 plaintiffs, all of whom live in a single geographic area. The stay is in effect until issuance of an appellate judgment by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *James* following (i) a decision on the merits by the Oregon Supreme Court affirming the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion or (ii) at least 14 days following a decision by the Oregon Supreme Court reversing the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion. Certain damages discovery related to previously scheduled CMO No. 11 trials resumed on August 10, 2026. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted plaintiffs' request to enter limited judgments on the already completed Phase II damages trials but granted PacifiCorp's request to waive bonding requirements on those judgments.

Estimated Losses for and Settlements Associated with the Wildfires

Based on the facts and circumstances available to PacifiCorp as of the date of this filing, including (i) cause and origin investigations; (ii) ongoing settlement and mediation activities; (iii) other litigation matters and upcoming legal proceedings; and (iv) the status of the *James* case, PacifiCorp recorded cumulative estimated probable losses associated with the Wildfires of $2,853 million through September 30, 2026. PacifiCorp's cumulative accrual includes estimates of probable losses for fire suppression costs, real and personal property damages, natural resource damages and noneconomic damages such as personal injury damages and loss of life damages that it is reasonably able to estimate at this time and which is subject to change as additional relevant information becomes available.

Through September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp paid $2,287 million in settlements associated with the Wildfires. As a result of the settlements, various trials have been cancelled. In October 2026 and through the date of this filing, PacifiCorp made additional settlement payments related to the Wildfires totaling $1 million.

The following table presents changes in PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ 572	$ 1,381	$ 1,161	$ 1,536
Accrued losses	—	100	—	100
Payments	(6)	(27)	(595)	(182)
Ending balance	$ 566	$ 1,454	$ 566	$ 1,454

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, $149 million and $734 million of PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires was included in other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts reflected as current as of September 30, 2026, reflect amounts reasonably expected to be paid out within the next year based on settlements reached as well as ongoing settlement and mediation efforts. The remainder of PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, was included in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of March 31, 2025, PacifiCorp had received all expected insurance recoveries with the final $98 million of proceeds received during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. No additional insurance recoveries beyond those received to date are expected to be available.

It is reasonably possible PacifiCorp will incur material additional losses beyond the amounts accrued for the Wildfires that could have a material adverse effect on PacifiCorp's financial condition. PacifiCorp is currently unable to reasonably estimate a specific range of possible additional losses that could be incurred due to the number of properties and parties involved, including claimants in the class to the *James* case, the variation in the types of properties and damages and the ultimate outcome of legal actions, including mediation, settlement negotiations, jury verdicts and the *James* appeals process, including the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion and the plaintiffs' appeal at the Oregon Supreme Court.

HomeServices Antitrust Cases

HomeServices is currently defending against several antitrust cases, all in federal district courts. In each case, plaintiffs claim HomeServices and certain of its subsidiaries (in one instance, HomeServices and BHE) conspired with co-defendants to artificially inflate real estate commissions by following and enforcing multiple listing service ("MLS") rules that require listing agents to offer a commission split to cooperating agents in order for the property to appear on the MLS ("Cooperative Compensation Rule"). None of the complaints specify damages sought. However, two cases allege Texas state law deceptive trade practices claims, for which plaintiffs have asserted damages totaling approximately $9 billion by separate written notice as required by Texas law.

In April 2019, the *Burnett (formerly Sitzer) et al. v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri (the "Burnett case"). This lawsuit, which was certified as a class in April 2022, was originally brought on behalf of named plaintiffs Joshua Sitzer and Amy Winger against the National Association of Realtors ("NAR"), Anywhere Real Estate, HomeServices, RE/MAX, LLC, and Keller Williams Realty, Inc. HSF Affiliates LLC and BHH Affiliates, LLC, each a subsidiary of HomeServices, were subsequently added as defendants. Rhonda Burnett became a lead class plaintiff in June 2021. The jury trial commenced on October 16, 2023, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs on October 31, 2023, finding that the named defendants participated in a conspiracy to follow and enforce the Cooperative Compensation Rule, which conspiracy had the purpose or effect of raising, inflating, or stabilizing broker commission rates paid by home sellers. The jury further found that the class plaintiffs had proved damages in the amount of $1.8 billion. Joint and several liability applies for the co-defendants. Federal law authorizes trebling of damages and the award of pre-judgment interest and attorney fees. Prior to the trial, Anywhere Real Estate and RE/MAX, LLC reached settlement agreements with the plaintiffs and settlements were reached by Keller Williams, NAR and HomeServices subsequent to the trial. All settlements received court approval, had final judgments entered by the court and were appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Following briefing and oral arguments, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the court's final approvals of all settlements on August 19, 2026, denied appellants' petitions for rehearing on September 24, 2026, and issued its mandate on October 2, 2026, transferring the matter back to the court to execute the settlements. Appellants may file a petition for review with the U.S. Supreme Court, the granting of which is discretionary.

The final HomeServices settlement agreement with the plaintiffs reached on April 25, 2024, settles all claims asserted against HomeServices, HSF Affiliates LLC and BHH Affiliates, LLC in the Burnett case and effectuates a nationwide class settlement. The final settlement agreement includes scheduled payments over four years aggregating $250 million. HomeServices has made payments of $10 million in September 2024, $57 million in February 2025 and $63 million in February 2026. HomeServices recognized an after-tax charge of approximately $140 million in the first quarter of 2024, and the liability outstanding as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, was $107 million and $158 million, respectively.

(11) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Energy Products and Services

The following table summarizes the Company's energy products and services revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by regulated and nonregulated, with further disaggregation of regulated by line of business, including a reconciliation to the Company's reportable segment information included in Note 13 (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026								
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Customer Revenue:									
Regulated:									
Retail electric	$ 2,028	$ 1,024	$ 1,279	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 4,332
Retail gas	—	99	16	—	—	—	—	—	115
Wholesale	81	120	17	—	—	—	—	—	218
Transmission and distribution	48	15	23	282	—	161	—	—	529
Interstate pipeline	—	—	—	—	608	—	—	(33)	575
Other	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	56
Total Regulated	2,214	1,258	1,335	282	608	161	—	(33)	5,825
Nonregulated	—	1	(6)	18	326	19	299	(4)	653
Total Customer Revenue	2,214	1,259	1,329	300	934	180	299	(37)	6,478
Other revenue	4	14	1	28	(1)	1	65	—	112
Total	$ 2,218	$ 1,273	$ 1,330	$ 328	$ 933	$ 181	$ 364	$ (37)	$ 6,590

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026								
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Customer Revenue:									
Regulated:									
Retail electric	$ 5,397	$ 2,282	$ 2,900	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (1)	$ 10,578
Retail gas	—	532	71	—	—	—	—	—	603
Wholesale	133	377	40	—	2	—	—	—	552
Transmission and distribution	117	41	59	848	—	487	—	—	1,552
Interstate pipeline	—	—	—	—	2,253	—	—	(120)	2,133
Other	142	—	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	142
Total Regulated	5,789	3,232	3,071	848	2,255	487	—	(122)	15,560
Nonregulated	—	5	1	54	1,042	63	742	(11)	1,896
Total Customer Revenue	5,789	3,237	3,072	902	3,297	550	742	(133)	17,456
Other revenue	38	48	1	87	13	5	165	—	357
Total	$ 5,827	$ 3,285	$ 3,073	$ 989	$ 3,310	$ 555	$ 907	$ (133)	$ 17,813

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025								
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Customer Revenue:									
Regulated:									
Retail electric	$ 1,975	$ 894	$ 1,121	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (1)	$ 3,989
Retail gas	—	90	18	—	—	—	—	—	108
Wholesale	37	118	16	—	1	—	—	(2)	170
Transmission and distribution	46	14	22	260	—	162	—	2	506
Interstate pipeline	—	—	—	—	563	—	—	(31)	532
Other	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Total Regulated	2,089	1,116	1,177	260	564	162	—	(32)	5,336
Nonregulated	—	—	1	20	269	16	287	(1)	592
Total Customer Revenue	2,089	1,116	1,178	280	833	178	287	(33)	5,928
Other revenue	24	10	(1)	29	2	2	64	1	131
Total	$ 2,113	$ 1,126	$ 1,177	$ 309	$ 835	$ 180	$ 351	$ (32)	$ 6,059

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025								
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Customer Revenue:									
Regulated:									
Retail electric	$ 5,333	$ 2,073	$ 2,556	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (3)	$ 9,959
Retail gas	—	504	89	—	—	—	—	—	593
Wholesale	65	322	45	—	2	—	—	(2)	432
Transmission and distribution	128	41	55	884	—	480	—	2	1,590
Interstate pipeline	—	—	—	—	1,994	—	—	(104)	1,890
Other	93	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	94
Total Regulated	5,619	2,940	2,746	884	1,996	480	—	(107)	14,558
Nonregulated	—	3	5	67	885	62	746	(3)	1,765
Total Customer Revenue	5,619	2,943	2,751	951	2,881	542	746	(110)	16,323
Other revenue	72	57	1	87	3	4	148	—	372
Total	$ 5,691	$ 3,000	$ 2,752	$ 1,038	$ 2,884	$ 546	$ 894	$ (110)	$ 16,695

(1) The BHE and Other reportable segment represents amounts related principally to other corporate entities, corporate functions and intersegment eliminations.

Real Estate Services

The following table summarizes the Company's real estate services Customer Revenue by line of business (in millions):

	HomeServices			
	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Customer Revenue:				
Brokerage	$ 1,064	$ 1,089	$ 3,011	$ 3,031
Franchise	15	15	43	39
Total Customer Revenue	1,079	1,104	3,054	3,070
Mortgage and other revenue	75	81	235	239
Total	$ 1,154	$ 1,185	$ 3,289	$ 3,309

Remaining Performance Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue it expects to recognize in future periods related to significant unsatisfied remaining performance obligations for fixed contracts with expected durations in excess of one year as of September 30, 2026, by reportable segment (in millions):

	Performance obligations expected to be satisfied:		
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
BHE Pipeline Group	$ 3,401	$ 19,719	$ 23,120
BHE Transmission	672	170	842
Total	$ 4,073	$ 19,889	$ 23,962

(12) Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net

The following table shows the change in accumulated other comprehensive loss by each component of other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable income tax (in millions):

	Unrecognized Amounts On Retirement Benefits	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains on Cash Flow Hedges	Noncontrolling Interests	AOCI Attributable To BHE Shareholders, Net
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ (421)	$ (1,999)	$ 78	$ 1	$ (2,341)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(4)	533	(25)	—	504
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ (425)	$ (1,466)	$ 53	$ 1	$ (1,837)
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ (482)	$ (1,409)	$ 46	$ 1	$ (1,844)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	27	(213)	(8)	—	(194)
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ (455)	$ (1,622)	$ 38	$ 1	$ (2,038)

(13) Segment Information

The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its President and Chief Executive Officer. Earnings on common shares for each reportable segment are considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. The CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, as well as unique risks and opportunities, when making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital to each reportable segment. The Company's reportable segments with foreign operations include Northern Powergrid, whose business is principally in the United Kingdom, and BHE Transmission, whose business includes operations in Canada. Intersegment eliminations and adjustments, including the allocation of goodwill, have been made. Information related to the Company's reportable segments is shown below (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026									
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables[2]	HomeServices	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,218	$ 1,273	$ 1,330	$ 328	$ 933	$ 181	$ 364	$ 1,154	$ (37)	$ 7,744
Cost of sales	906	377	595	26	63	9	19	848	(39)	2,804
Operations and maintenance	474	257	156	72	329	37	104	270	68	1,767
Depreciation and amortization	326	251	154	94	169	51	74	9	—	1,128
Interest expense	283	110	92	49	69	38	29	—	131	801
Interest and dividend income	39	7	5	—	12	—	3	3	(6)	63
Income tax expense (benefit)	(100)	(64)	37	17	52	2	(213)	9	(314)	(574)
Equity income (loss)	—	—	1	—	5	23	(165)	2	—	(134)
Other segment items	(10)	(10)	45	(30)	(83)	(10)	(32)	(2)	(3)	(135)
Earnings on common shares	$ 358	$ 339	$ 347	$ 40	$ 185	$ 57	$ 157	$ 21	$ 108	$ 1,612
Capital expenditures	$ 725	$ 525	$ 707	$ 222	$ 446	$ 39	$ 18	$ 4	$ (101)	$ 2,585

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026									
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables[2]	HomeServices	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 5,827	$ 3,285	$ 3,073	$ 989	$ 3,310	$ 555	$ 907	$ 3,289	$ (133)	$21,102
Cost of sales	2,301	1,057	1,428	79	193	21	56	2,386	(133)	7,388
Operations and maintenance	1,411	708	480	210	852	120	311	839	115	5,046
Depreciation and amortization	951	810	453	285	498	153	226	27	—	3,403
Interest expense	780	330	268	145	216	113	90	—	396	2,338
Interest and dividend income	109	19	19	1	38	1	7	10	(20)	184
Income tax expense (benefit)	(174)	(475)	54	40	306	7	(841)	12	(266)	(1,337)
Equity income (loss)	—	—	2	1	38	66	(552)	5	—	(440)
Other segment items	(43)	(30)	121	(74)	(288)	(32)	(54)	(11)	20	(391)
Earnings on common shares	$ 624	$ 844	$ 532	$ 158	$ 1,033	$ 176	$ 466	$ 29	$ (245)	$ 3,617
Capital expenditures	$ 2,168	$ 1,413	$ 2,102	$ 569	$ 925	$ 212	$ 267	$ 13	$ (135)	$ 7,534

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025									
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables[2]	HomeServices	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,113	$ 1,126	$ 1,177	$ 309	$ 835	$ 180	$ 351	$ 1,185	$ (32)	$ 7,244
Cost of sales	940	309	545	32	52	5	26	862	(33)	2,738
Operations and maintenance	548	241	164	68	314	36	92	271	10	1,744
Depreciation and amortization	304	209	143	92	153	54	78	10	(1)	1,042
Interest expense	199	104	81	39	72	39	33	1	139	707
Interest and dividend income	28	10	8	1	13	—	3	4	(7)	60
Income tax expense (benefit)	(102)	(66)	19	11	44	2	(196)	12	(330)	(606)
Equity income (loss)	—	—	1	—	7	20	(159)	2	—	(129)
Other segment items	5	(2)	22	(21)	(67)	(8)	(6)	(2)	18	(61)
Earnings on common shares	$ 257	$ 337	$ 256	$ 47	$ 153	$ 56	$ 156	$ 33	$ 194	$ 1,489
Capital expenditures	$ 773	$ 470	$ 850	$ 177	$ 413	$ 81	$ 187	$ 3	$ —	$ 2,954

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025									
	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables[2]	HomeServices	BHE and Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 5,691	$ 3,000	$ 2,752	$ 1,038	$ 2,884	$ 546	$ 894	$ 3,309	$ (110)	$20,004
Cost of sales	2,381	889	1,319	94	173	14	80	2,391	(109)	7,232
Operations and maintenance	1,451	704	450	181	816	110	354	799	48	4,913
Depreciation and amortization	975	771	419	268	458	158	219	30	(1)	3,297
Interest expense	588	314	239	111	214	112	98	4	422	2,102
Interest and dividend income	89	24	19	5	50	1	10	12	(25)	185
Income tax expense (benefit)	(154)	(483)	31	52	239	9	(850)	21	(227)	(1,362)
Equity income (loss)	—	—	2	1	44	63	(525)	6	—	(409)
Other segment items	—	(21)	50	(65)	(254)	(28)	(21)	(19)	135	(223)
Earnings on common shares	$ 539	$ 808	$ 365	$ 273	$ 824	$ 179	$ 457	$ 63	$ (133)	$ 3,375
Capital expenditures	$ 2,179	$ 1,210	$ 1,996	$ 505	$ 867	$ 263	$ 407	$ 6	$ 94	$ 7,527

(1) The differences between the reportable segment amounts and the consolidated amounts, described as BHE and Other, relate principally to other corporate entities, corporate functions and intersegment eliminations.

(2) Income tax expense (benefit) includes the tax attributes of disregarded entities that are not required to pay income taxes and the earnings of which are taxable directly to BHE.

The following table summarizes the other segment items category by the Company's reportable segments:

	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	HomeServices
Property and other taxes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Capitalized interest	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Allowance for equity funds	X	X	X		X	X		
Gains (losses) on marketable securities, net	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Other income (expense), net	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests				X	X	X	X	X

The following table summarizes the Company's total assets by reportable segment (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets:		
PacifiCorp	$ 42,834	$ 38,323
MidAmerican Funding	30,615	29,712
NV Energy	22,957	21,118
Northern Powergrid	10,942	10,819
BHE Pipeline Group	23,483	22,977
BHE Transmission	9,782	9,762
BHE Renewables	11,243	11,644
HomeServices	3,391	3,449
BHE and Other[(1)]	539	523
Total assets	$ 155,786	$ 148,327

(1) The differences between the reportable segment amounts and the consolidated amounts, described as BHE and Other, relate principally to other corporate entities, corporate functions and intersegment eliminations.

The following table shows the change in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 (in millions):

	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Pipeline Group	BHE Transmission	BHE Renewables	HomeServices	Total
December 31, 2025	$ 1,129	$ 2,102	$ 2,369	$ 990	$ 1,814	$ 1,439	$ 95	$ 1,583	$ 11,521
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	(11)	—	(51)	—	—	(62)
Dispositions	(89)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(89)
September 30, 2026	$ 1,040	$ 2,102	$ 2,369	$ 979	$ 1,814	$ 1,388	$ 95	$ 1,583	$ 11,370

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Company during the periods included herein. Explanations include management's best estimate of the impact of weather, customer growth, usage trends and other factors. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. The Company's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

BHE, a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, is a holding company headquartered in Iowa that has investments in a highly diversified portfolio of locally managed and operated businesses principally engaged in the energy industry. The Company's operations are organized as eight business segments: PacifiCorp, MidAmerican Funding (which primarily consists of MidAmerican Energy), NV Energy (which primarily consists of Nevada Power and Sierra Pacific), Northern Powergrid (which primarily consists of Northern Powergrid (Northeast) plc and Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) plc), BHE Pipeline Group (which primarily consists of BHE GT&S, Northern Natural Gas and Kern River), BHE Transmission (which consists of BHE Canada (which primarily consists of AltaLink) and BHE U.S. Transmission), BHE Renewables and HomeServices. BHE, through these locally managed and operated businesses, has investments in four utility companies in the U.S. serving customers in 11 states, two electricity distribution companies in Great Britain, five interstate natural gas pipeline companies and interests in an LNG export, import and storage facility in the U.S., an electric transmission business in Canada, interests in electric transmission businesses in the U.S., a renewable energy business primarily investing in wind, solar, geothermal and hydroelectric projects, one of the largest residential real estate brokerage firms in the U.S. and a residential real estate brokerage franchise business in the U.S. The reportable segment financial information includes all necessary adjustments and eliminations needed to conform to the Company's significant accounting policies. The differences between the reportable segment amounts and the consolidated amounts, described as BHE and Other, relate principally to other corporate entities, corporate functions and intersegment eliminations.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Operating revenue and earnings on common shares for the Company's reportable segments are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Operating revenue:								
PacifiCorp	$ 2,218	$ 2,113	$ 105	5 %	$ 5,827	$ 5,691	$ 136	2 %
MidAmerican Funding	1,273	1,126	147	13	3,285	3,000	285	10
NV Energy	1,330	1,177	153	13	3,073	2,752	321	12
Northern Powergrid	328	309	19	6	989	1,038	(49)	(5)
BHE Pipeline Group	933	835	98	12	3,310	2,884	426	15
BHE Transmission	181	180	1	1	555	546	9	2
BHE Renewables	364	351	13	4	907	894	13	1
HomeServices	1,154	1,185	(31)	(3)	3,289	3,309	(20)	(1)
BHE and Other	(37)	(32)	(5)	(16)	(133)	(110)	(23)	(21)
Total operating revenue	$ 7,744	$ 7,244	$ 500	7 %	$21,102	$20,004	$ 1,098	5 %
Earnings on common shares:								
PacifiCorp	$ 358	$ 257	$ 101	39 %	$ 624	$ 539	$ 85	16 %
MidAmerican Funding	339	337	2	1	844	808	36	4
NV Energy	347	256	91	36	532	365	167	46
Northern Powergrid	40	47	(7)	(15)	158	273	(115)	(42)
BHE Pipeline Group	185	153	32	21	1,033	824	209	25
BHE Transmission	57	56	1	2	176	179	(3)	(2)
BHE Renewables[(1)]	157	156	1	1	466	457	9	2
HomeServices	21	33	(12)	(36)	29	63	(34)	(54)
BHE and Other	108	194	(86)	(44)	(245)	(133)	(112)	(84)
Total earnings on common shares	$ 1,612	$ 1,489	$ 123	8 %	$ 3,617	$ 3,375	$ 242	7 %

(1) Includes the tax attributes of disregarded entities that are not required to pay income taxes and the earnings of which are taxable directly to BHE.

Earnings on common shares increased $242 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. Included in these results was a pre-tax gain in the first nine months of 2025 of $110 million ($87 million after-tax) related to the Company's investment in BYD Company Limited. Excluding the impact of this item, earnings on common shares for the first nine months of 2026 increased $329 million, or 10%, compared to adjusted earnings on common shares for the first nine months of 2025 of $3,288 million.

The changes in earnings on common shares for the third quarter and for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 were primarily due to the following:

- The Utilities' earnings increased $194 million for the third quarter and $288 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin, wildfire loss accruals of $100 million in the third quarter of 2025 at PacifiCorp, higher PTCs recognized and increased allowances for equity and borrowed funds used during construction at NV Energy, partially offset by increased interest expense, higher operations and maintenance expense and higher depreciation and amortization expense. Electric retail customer volumes increased 5.5% for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher customer usage, an increase in the average number of customers and the favorable impact of weather for the third quarter;

- Northern Powergrid's earnings decreased $7 million for the third quarter and $115 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher distribution revenue for the first nine months of 2025, increased interest expense, higher distribution-related operating and depreciation costs and higher income tax expense from prior year utilization of tax losses from the upstream gas exploration and production business. Units distributed increased 0.7% for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 mainly due to higher customer usage;
- BHE Pipeline Group's earnings increased $32 million for the third quarter and $209 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher transportation revenues at Northern Natural Gas and higher variable revenue at Cove Point;
- HomeServices' earnings decreased $12 million for the third quarter and $34 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an after-tax charge of $22 million in the second quarter of 2026 associated with a settlement reached in the ongoing real estate industry litigation matters and lower brokerage revenue; and
- BHE and Other's earnings decreased $86 million for the third quarter and $112 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to the $87 million after-tax gain recognized in the first quarter of 2025 related to the Company's investment in BYD Company Limited, timing of other operating costs and lower federal income tax credits recognized on a consolidated basis, partially offset by lower interest expense and favorable consolidated income tax adjustments.

Reportable Segment Results

PacifiCorp

Operating revenue increased $105 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher retail revenue of $53 million and higher wholesale and other revenue of $52 million. Retail revenue increased primarily due to $127 million from higher retail volumes, partially offset by price impacts of $74 million from lower average rates, largely from tariff changes offset by changes in sales mix. Retail customer volumes increased 9.9% primarily due to higher customer usage and an increase in the average number of customers. Wholesale and other revenue increased mainly due to higher wholesale volumes and higher REC sales.

Earnings increased $101 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher utility margin of $139 million, prior year wildfire loss accruals of $100 million and higher PTCs recognized of $31 million, partially offset by higher interest expense of $84 million, increased operations and maintenance expense of $26 million and higher depreciation and amortization expense of $22 million. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail volumes, lower purchased electricity costs and higher wholesale volumes, partially offset by lower retail rates and higher thermal generation costs. Interest expense increased mainly due to higher average outstanding long-term debt balances and interest on BESS accounted for as finance leases. Operations and maintenance expense increased primarily due to higher amortization of demand-side management costs and increased injuries and damages costs. Depreciation and amortization expense increased primarily due to additional assets placed in-service and amortization associated with BESS agreements accounted for as finance leases.

Operating revenue increased $136 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher retail revenue of $71 million and higher wholesale and other revenue of $65 million. Retail revenue increased primarily due to $143 million from higher retail volumes, partially offset by price impacts of $72 million from lower average rates. The lower average rates were largely due to tariff changes and $87 million of prior year utilization of certain existing regulatory liabilities due to the buy-down of certain plant balances pursuant to the Utah general rate case order (fully offset in depreciation and amortization expense), partially offset by changes in sales mix. Retail customer volumes increased by 4.0%, primarily due to higher customer usage and an increase in the average number of customers, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of weather. Wholesale and other revenue increased primarily due to higher wholesale volumes and higher REC sales, partially offset by lower average wholesale prices.

Earnings increased $85 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher utility margin of $216 million, prior year wildfire loss accruals of $100 million, higher PTCs recognized of $50 million and lower depreciation and amortization expense of $24 million, partially offset by increased interest expense of $192 million and higher operations and maintenance expense of $60 million. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail and wholesale volumes, lower thermal generation costs and lower purchased electricity costs, partially offset by lower retail rates and lower average wholesale prices. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased primarily due to the prior year buy-down of certain plant balances pursuant to the Utah general rate case order (fully offset in operating revenue), partially offset by additional assets placed in-service and amortization associated with BESS agreements accounted for as finance leases. Interest expense increased mainly due to higher average outstanding long-term debt balances and interest on BESS agreements accounted for as finance leases. Operations and maintenance expense increased primarily due to higher injuries and damages costs and increased amortization of demand-side management costs.

MidAmerican Funding

Operating revenue increased $147 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric retail revenue of $130 million. Electric retail revenue increased primarily due to higher recoveries through adjustment clauses of $68 million (fully offset in cost of sales, operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit) and higher retail volumes of $50 million. Electric retail customer volumes increased 9.4%, primarily due to higher customer usage and the favorable impact of weather.

Earnings increased $2 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin of $74 million, partially offset by increased depreciation and amortization expense of $42 million and higher operations and maintenance expense of $16 million. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail revenue, partially offset by higher purchased electricity and thermal generation costs. Depreciation and amortization expense increased primarily due to the impacts of certain regulatory mechanisms and additional assets placed in-service. Operations and maintenance expense increased mainly due to higher general and plant maintenance costs.

Operating revenue increased $285 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric operating revenue of $234 million and higher natural gas operating revenue of $49 million. Electric operating revenue increased primarily due to higher retail revenue of $209 million from higher recoveries through adjustment clauses of $106 million (fully offset in cost of sales, operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit) and higher volumes of $91 million. Electric retail customer volumes increased 7.2%, primarily due to higher customer usage and the favorable impact of weather. Natural gas operating revenue increased primarily due to higher energy-related rates of $42 million (fully offset in cost of sales) from a higher average per-unit cost of natural gas sold.

Earnings increased $36 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin of $108 million, partially offset by increased depreciation and amortization expense of $39 million and higher interest expense of $16 million. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail revenue and lower thermal generation costs, partially offset by higher purchased electricity costs. Depreciation and amortization expense increased primarily due to additional assets placed in-service, partially offset by the impacts of certain regulatory mechanisms. Interest expense increased largely due to higher average outstanding long-term debt balances.

NV Energy

Operating revenue increased $153 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric operating revenue of $161 million. Electric operating revenue increased primarily due to higher fully bundled energy rates (fully offset in cost of sales) of $54 million, increased base rates of $47 million at Nevada Power, higher customer volumes of $46 million and lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings of $18 million. Electric retail customer volumes increased 9.0%, primarily due to the favorable impact of weather, higher customer usage and an increase in the average number of customers.

Earnings increased $91 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin of $111 million. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to increased base rates at Nevada Power, higher retail volumes and lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings.

Operating revenue increased $321 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric operating revenue of $343 million. Electric operating revenue increased primarily due to higher fully bundled energy rates (fully offset in cost of sales) of $125 million, increased base rates of $103 million at Nevada Power, higher customer volumes of $64 million and lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings of $38 million. Electric retail customer volumes increased 6.3%, primarily due to the favorable impact of weather, higher customer usage and an increase in the average number of customers.

Earnings increased $167 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin of $218 million and increased allowances for borrowed and equity funds of $63 million, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense of $34 million, increased operations and maintenance expense of $30 million and higher interest expense of $29 million. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to higher base rates at Nevada Power, higher retail volumes and lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings. Depreciation and amortization expense increased primarily due to additional assets placed in-service. Operations and maintenance expense increased primarily due to higher administrative costs and unfavorable regulatory amortizations. Interest expense increased mainly due to higher average outstanding long-term debt balances.

Northern Powergrid

Operating revenue increased $19 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher distribution revenue of $22 million. Distribution revenue increased primarily due to higher tariff rates driven by the impacts of inflation. Units distributed increased 0.7% mainly due to higher customer usage.

Earnings decreased $7 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, largely due to higher interest expense of $8 million from higher average outstanding long-term debt balances.

Operating revenue decreased $49 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to lower distribution revenue of $60 million, partially offset by $27 million from the weaker U.S. dollar. Distribution revenue decreased primarily due to higher revenue driven by the inflation adjustment mechanism in the first quarter of 2025. Units distributed increased 0.7% mainly due to higher customer usage.

Earnings decreased $115 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher distribution revenue in the first quarter of 2025 driven by the inflation adjustment mechanism, increased interest expense of $33 million, higher distribution-related operating and depreciation costs and increased income tax expense from prior year utilization of tax losses from the upstream gas exploration and production business of $10 million.

BHE Pipeline Group

Operating revenue increased $98 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher operating revenue of $62 million at BHE GT&S and higher operating revenue of $24 million at Northern Natural Gas. The increase in operating revenue at BHE GT&S was largely due to favorable variable revenues at Cove Point of $44 million. The increase in operating revenue at Northern Natural Gas was primarily due to the impacts of a general rate case of $19 million.

Earnings increased $32 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher earnings of $31 million at BHE GT&S. The increase at BHE GT&S was primarily due to favorable variable revenue at Cove Point.

Operating revenue increased $426 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher operating revenue of $215 million at Northern Natural Gas and higher operating revenue of $180 million at BHE GT&S. The increase in operating revenue at Northern Natural Gas was primarily due to the impacts of a general rate case of $109 million and higher transportation revenue in the Field Area of $85 million, largely from higher variable rates. The increase in operating revenue at BHE GT&S was primarily due to favorable variable revenue at Cove Point of $123 million, higher regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue of $15 million, largely from additional capacity contracts and an increase in recovery of regulated tracker expenses at Cove Point of $11 million (fully offset in operations and maintenance expense).

Earnings increased $209 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher earnings of $125 million at Northern Natural Gas and higher earnings of $83 million at BHE GT&S. The increase at Northern Natural Gas was primarily due to higher transportation revenue, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense of $17 million from additional assets placed in-service. The increase at BHE GT&S was primarily due to favorable variable revenue at Cove Point, a gain from the initial conveyance of development rights under one of its natural gas storage fields at EGTS of $16 million and higher regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue, partially offset by higher operations and maintenance expense of $22 million (partially offset in operating revenue), largely from increased plant operations and maintenance costs.

BHE Transmission

Operating revenue increased $1 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025.

Earnings increased $1 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025.

Operating revenue increased $9 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, mainly due to $5 million from the weaker U.S. dollar.

Earnings decreased $3 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, mainly due to the disallowance of certain wildfire costs at AltaLink.

BHE Renewables

Operating revenue increased $13 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher solar revenue of $10 million from higher pricing and generation.

Earnings increased $1 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025.

Operating revenue increased $13 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher natural gas and geothermal revenue of $33 million and higher solar revenue of $21 million, both from higher pricing and higher generation, partially offset by lower electric and natural gas retail energy services revenue of $26 million and lower wind revenue of $16 million largely due to unfavorable changes in the valuation of certain derivative contracts.

Earnings increased $9 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, mainly due to higher geothermal and natural gas earnings of $43 million from higher natural gas pricing, lower maintenance costs and higher geothermal generation, and higher solar earnings of $25 million largely due to higher pricing and generation, partially offset by lower wind earnings of $35 million. Wind earnings decreased due to lower earnings from the tax equity investment portfolio of $25 million, largely due to timing of equity earnings and lower PTCs of $9 million, and lower earnings from owned projects of $10 million primarily from lower revenue.

HomeServices

Operating revenue decreased $31 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to lower brokerage revenue of $24 million from a 7% decrease in closed brokerage units driven by the continued slowdown of overall market activity due to increased interest rates and low inventory, and lower mortgage revenue of $7 million due to a 4% decrease in funded volume.

Earnings decreased $12 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to lower brokerage and mortgage revenue.

Operating revenue decreased $20 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to lower brokerage revenue of $23 million from a 5% decrease in closed brokerage units driven by the continued slowdown of overall market activity due to increased interest rates and low inventory.

Earnings decreased $34 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an after-tax charge of $22 million associated with a settlement reached in the ongoing real estate industry litigation matters and lower brokerage revenue.

BHE and Other

Earnings decreased $86 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to timing of other operating costs and $36 million of lower federal income tax credits recognized on a consolidated basis, partially offset by lower interest expense of $7 million largely due to lower average outstanding long-term debt balances.

Earnings decreased $112 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to the $87 million after-tax gain recognized in the first quarter of 2025 related to the Company's investment in BYD Company Limited, timing of other operating costs and $12 million of lower federal income tax credits recognized on a consolidated basis, partially offset by lower interest expense of $25 million largely due to lower average outstanding long-term debt balances and favorable consolidated income tax adjustments of $19 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Each of BHE's direct and indirect subsidiaries is organized as a legal entity separate and apart from BHE and its other subsidiaries. It should not be assumed that the assets of any subsidiary will be available to satisfy BHE's obligations or the obligations of its other subsidiaries. However, unrestricted cash or other assets that are available for distribution may, subject to applicable law, regulatory commitments and the terms of financing and ring-fencing arrangements for such parties, be advanced, loaned, paid as dividends or otherwise distributed or contributed to BHE or affiliates thereof. The Company's long-term debt may include provisions that allow BHE or its subsidiaries to redeem such debt in whole or in part at any time. These provisions generally include make-whole premiums. Refer to Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, for further discussion regarding the limitation of distributions from BHE's subsidiaries.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company's total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

	BHE	PacifiCorp	MidAmerican Funding	NV Energy	Northern Powergrid	BHE Canada[3]	HomeServices	BHE Pipeline Group and Other	Total
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	$ 248	$ 2,021	$ 623	$ 99	$ 20	$ 224	$ 359	$ 318	$ 3,912
Credit facilities[2]	3,500	3,000	1,509	1,000	370	650	1,525	—	11,554
Less:									
Short-term debt	—	—	—	—	(283)	(2)	(599)	—	(884)
Tax-exempt bond support and letters of credit	—	—	(258)	—	—	(6)	—	—	(264)
Net credit facilities	3,500	3,000	1,251	1,000	87	642	926	—	10,406
Total net liquidity	$3,748	$ 5,021	$ 1,874	$ 1,099	$ 107	$ 866	$ 1,285	$ 318	$14,318
Credit facilities:									
Maturity dates	2029	2029	2027, 2029	2029	2026, 2028	2030, 2031	2026, 2027, 2030		

(1) Excludes a $249 million investment in a U.S. Treasury Bill at PacifiCorp included in investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Includes $104 million drawn on capital expenditure and other uncommitted credit facilities at Northern Powergrid.

(3) Reflects credit facility amendments that were effective October 1, 2026.

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $7.6 billion and $7.0 billion, respectively. The increase was primarily due to higher income tax receipts and favorable operating results, partially offset by higher wildfire liability settlement payments and higher cash paid for interest.

The timing of the Company's income tax cash flows from period to period can be significantly affected by the estimated federal income tax payment methods selected and assumptions made for each payment date.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(7.9) billion and $(7.0) billion, respectively. The change was primarily due to lower proceeds from sales of BYD Company Limited common stock of $525 million and higher net purchases of U.S. Treasury Bills of $207 million. Refer to "Future Uses of Cash" for a discussion of capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, was $2.5 billion. Sources of cash totaled $5.1 billion and consisted mainly of proceeds from subsidiary debt issuances of $4.8 billion, primarily at PacifiCorp. Uses of cash totaled $2.6 billion and consisted mainly of repayments of subsidiary debt of $1.3 billion, net repayments of short-term debt of $1.1 billion, and distributions to noncontrolling interests of $164 million.

For a discussion of recent financing transactions, refer to Notes 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, was $843 million. Sources of cash totaled $3.8 billion and consisted mainly of proceeds from subsidiary debt issuances of $3.1 billion and net proceeds from short-term debt of $587 million. Uses of cash totaled $3.0 billion and consisted mainly of repayments of BHE senior debt of $1.7 billion, repayments of subsidiary debt of $720 million and preferred stock redemptions of $481 million.

Letters of Credit

In April 2026, PacifiCorp entered into a $2.55 billion letter of credit agreement, effective May 18, 2026, under which letters of credit will be made available solely to provide collateral support for surety bonds issued pursuant to a corresponding surety arrangement for supersedeas undertakings to secure the performance and stay enforcement of trial court judgments entered against PacifiCorp relating to the *James* case. Refer to Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding this arrangement.

Future Uses of Cash

The Company has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, the issuance of commercial paper, the use of unsecured revolving credit facilities, the issuance of equity and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions, investments, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which BHE and each subsidiary has access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including regulatory approvals, its credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the utility industry and project finance markets, among other items.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, impacts to customer rates; changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital.

The Company's historical and forecast capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items, are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Capital expenditures by business:			
PacifiCorp	$ 2,179	$ 2,168	$ 2,771
MidAmerican Funding	1,210	1,413	2,519
NV Energy	1,996	2,102	3,240
Northern Powergrid	505	569	784
BHE Pipeline Group	867	925	1,326
BHE Transmission	263	212	316
BHE Renewables	407	267	369
HomeServices	6	13	21
BHE and Other[(1)]	94	(135)	(125)
Total	$ 7,527	$ 7,534	$ 11,221
Capital expenditures by type:			
Electric distribution	$ 1,756	$ 1,859	$ 2,657
Electric transmission	1,462	1,508	2,455
Natural gas transmission and storage	728	930	1,291
Solar generation	415	441	822
Wind generation	625	435	721
Wildfire prevention	622	490	603
Electric battery storage	466	145	213
Other	1,453	1,726	2,459
Total	$ 7,527	$ 7,534	$ 11,221

(1) BHE and Other represents amounts related principally to other entities corporate functions and intersegment eliminations.

The Company's historical and forecast capital expenditures consisted mainly of the following:

- Electric distribution includes both growth and operating expenditures. Growth expenditures include spending for new customer connections and enhancements to existing customer connections. Operating expenditures include spending for ongoing distribution systems infrastructure enhancements at the Utilities and Northern Powergrid, storm damage restoration and repairs and investments in routine expenditures for distribution needed to serve existing and expected demand.
- Electric transmission includes both growth and operating expenditures. Operating expenditures include spending for system reinforcement, upgrades and replacements of facilities to maintain system reliability and investments in routine expenditures for transmission needed to serve existing and expected demand. Growth expenditures include spending for the following:
    - PacifiCorp's transmission investment primarily reflects costs associated with major transmission projects totaling $298 million and $153 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for major transmission projects that are expected to be placed in-service through 2032 totals $145 million for the remainder of 2026.
    - Nevada Utilities' Greenlink Nevada transmission expansion program. Expenditures for the expansion program and other growth projects totaled $625 million and $622 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the expansion program estimated to be placed in-service in 2027 through 2028 and other growth projects totals $426 million for the remainder of 2026.

- Natural gas transmission and storage includes both growth and operating expenditures. Growth expenditures include, among other items, spending for customer driven expansion projects. Operating expenditures include spending for pipeline integrity projects, automation and controls upgrades, corrosion control, unit exchanges, compressor modifications, projects related to Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration natural gas storage rules and natural gas transmission, storage, LNG terminalling infrastructure needs to serve existing and expected demand and asset modernization programs.
- Solar generation and electric battery storage include growth expenditures, including spending for the following:
    - Construction and operation of solar-powered generating facilities at MidAmerican Energy totaling $148 million and $9 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending totals $259 million for the remainder of 2026.
    - Construction at the Nevada Utilities of a 400-MW solar photovoltaic facility with an additional 400 MW of co-located battery storage that is being developed in Churchill County, Nevada with ownership share approved by the PUCN of 10% for Nevada Power and 90% for Sierra Pacific. Commercial operation of the solar facility is expected by early 2027 and the co-located battery storage reached commercial operation in March 2026. Spending for the solar-powered generating facilities totaled $42 million and $271 million, respectively, while spending for the co-located battery storage totaled $119 million and $378 million, respectively, for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Planned spending for the solar-powered generating facility totals $45 million for the remainder of 2026.
    - Construction at BHE Renewables of a 48-MW solar photovoltaic facility with an additional 46 MW of co-located battery storage that is being developed in Kern County, California, with commercial operation expected in 2026 and a 106-MW solar photovoltaic facility with an additional 20 MW of co-located battery storage located in Jackson County, West Virginia, with commercial operations expected to be complete in 2028. Spending for the solar-powered generating facilities totaled $24 million and $40 million, respectively, while spending for the co-located battery storage totaled $15 million and $46 million, respectively, for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Planned spending for the solar-powered generating facilities and co-located battery storage total $37 million and $17 million, respectively, for the remainder of 2026.
    - Construction at BHE Montana of a 130-MW solar photovoltaic facility with commercial operation expected in 2026 and a 75 MW of battery storage that was put into service in January 2026 located in Glacier and Toole Counties in Montana and Ethridge, Montana, respectively. Spending for the solar-powered generating facilities totaled $136 million and $18 million, respectively, while spending for the co-located battery storage totaled $11 million and $42 million, respectively, for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Planned spending for the solar-powered generating facility totals $35 million for the remainder of 2026.
- Wind generation includes both growth and operating expenditures. Growth expenditures include spending for the following:
    - Construction of wind-powered generating facilities at MidAmerican Energy totaling $27 million and $182 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the construction of additional wind-powered generating facilities totals $24 million for the remainder of 2026.
    - Repowering of wind-powered generating facilities at MidAmerican Energy totaling $317 million and $198 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the repowering of wind-powered generating facilities totals $230 million for the remainder of 2026. MidAmerican Energy expects its repowered facilities to meet Internal Revenue Service guidelines for the re-establishment of PTCs under the prevailing wage and apprenticeship guidelines for 10 years from the date the facilities are placed in-service.
- Wildfire prevention includes growth and operating expenditures, including spending for the following:
    - Expenditures at PacifiCorp totaling $445 million and $591 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for wildfire prevention totals $82 million for the remainder of 2026, and is comprised of reducing wildfire risk in the fire high consequence areas by conversion of overhead systems to underground, replacing overhead bare wire conductor with covered conductors, replacing traditional fuses with non-expulsion fuses and deployment of advanced protection devices for faster fault detection. The efforts will also include an expansion of the weather station network and predictive tools for situational awareness across the entire service territory.

- Expenditures at the Nevada Utilities totaling $38 million and $24 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for wildfire prevention totals $24 million for the remainder of 2026, and is comprised of projects included in a comprehensive natural disaster protection plan filed and approved by the PUCN. These projects include, but are not limited to, rebuilding distribution lines with covered conductor, converting overhead distribution lines to underground and copper wire and pole replacement projects.

- Other includes both growth and operating expenditures including spending for routine expenditures for generation and other infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand, natural gas distribution, technology, and environmental spending relating to emissions control equipment and the management of coal combustion residuals.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes in cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than those disclosed in Notes 6 and 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Regulatory Matters

BHE's regulated subsidiaries and certain affiliates are subject to comprehensive governmental regulation, which significantly influences their operating environment, prices charged to customers, capital structure, costs and, ultimately, their ability to recover costs and earn a reasonable return on invested capital. The discussion below contains material developments to those matters disclosed in Item 1 of each Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, and new regulatory matters occurring in 2026. The outcomes and timing of ongoing matters are subject to regulatory review and approval, and could differ materially from amounts currently requested in regulatory proceedings.

PacifiCorp

Utah

In May 2024, PacifiCorp filed its EBA application to recover deferred net power costs from 2023. In June 2024, the UPSC approved an interim rate increase of $256 million, or 11.6%, effective July 1, 2024, allowing for recovery of $432 million of deferred net power costs. In February 2025, the UPSC issued a final order reducing the total final EBA recovery by $24 million, primarily for costs related to the Washington Cap and Invest program. In March 2025, PacifiCorp filed a request for review or rehearing regarding the disallowed costs that was denied by the UPSC in April 2025. After the UPSC denied the rehearing, PacifiCorp filed for review with the Utah Supreme Court. Refer to the June 2026 Utah joint settlement agreement below.

In June 2024, PacifiCorp filed a general rate case requesting a rate increase and subsequently filed an amended application and updated testimony requesting a revised rate increase of $330 million, or 14.0%, effective February 23, 2025. In April 2025, the UPSC issued a final order approving a rate increase of $87 million, or 3.7%, effective April 25, 2025. In May 2025, PacifiCorp filed a request for rehearing that the UPSC denied in June 2025, except for a partial reconsideration of a mathematical error that granted an additional $7 million related to excess liability insurance premiums. PacifiCorp filed for review of these decisions with the Utah Supreme Court. Refer to the June 2026 Utah joint settlement agreement below.

In June 2026, PacifiCorp reached a joint settlement resolving all matters in the above-mentioned consolidated appeals at the Utah Supreme Court. In July 2026, the UPSC approved the joint settlement agreement that, among other things: (i) results in an annual rate increase of $93 million subject to sharing under an asymmetrical earnings test; (ii) requires PacifiCorp to invest $2 billion in infrastructure projects located in Utah through December 31, 2028; and (iii) requires PacifiCorp to not file a general rate case with a rate effective date prior to January 1, 2029. Rates became effective August 10, 2026.

In November 2025, PacifiCorp filed an application to create a catastrophic wildfire fund authorized by Utah statute. The fire fund would serve as a supplement to other forms of insurance to manage liabilities associated with catastrophic fire events in Utah that are not otherwise covered by insurance. In March 2026, the UPSC issued a notice of legal conclusion that determined that the surcharge for a fire fund could not be implemented outside of a general rate case. This docket remains open to make findings and determinations regarding the catastrophic wildfire fund in advance of the next general rate case.

In May 2026, PacifiCorp filed its EBA application to recover deferred net power costs from 2025. The filing requests a rate decrease of $375 million, or 12.5%, to be effective on an interim basis on July 1, 2026. In June 2026, the UPSC approved the interim rate change, effective July 1, 2026.

Oregon

In April 2025, PacifiCorp filed a renewable adjustment clause application with the OPUC to recover the full costs of certain wind-powered generating facilities and associated transmission line beginning January 1, 2026, that are being only partially recovered as a result of the December 2024 general rate case order or that were placed into service subsequent to the rate effective date of the last general rate case. The application sought a rate increase of $51 million, or 2.5%, effective January 1, 2026. In December 2025, the OPUC approved recovery of the costs associated with the wind-powered generating facilities but not the associated transmission line, citing that the transmission costs could only be recovered in a general rate case. The filing resulted in a rate increase of $40 million, which is a 2.2% increase for non-residential customers effective January 1, 2026, and a 1.7% increase for residential customers effective April 1, 2026. In February 2026, PacifiCorp filed an application for reconsideration with the OPUC regarding the decision to exclude recovery of the transmission line under the renewable adjustment clause which the OPUC denied in March 2026. In May 2026, PacifiCorp filed for review of this decision with the Oregon Court of Appeals. In August 2026, PacifiCorp filed for deferral of approximately $12 million for costs associated with the transmission line while the OPUC decision is under review from the Oregon Court of Appeals.

In April 2026, PacifiCorp filed its Oregon transition adjustment mechanism requesting approval to update net power costs for 2027. The initial filing requested a rate decrease of $56 million or 2.8%, subject to updates, to become effective January 1, 2027. In September 2026, a joint stipulation and supporting testimony was filed requesting a total rate decrease of $71 million, or 3.5%, subject to final power cost updates expected in November 2026.

In May 2026, PacifiCorp filed a general rate case requesting an overall rate increase of $171 million, or 8.6%. To address near-term financial needs, PacifiCorp requested an interim rate increase effective June 4, 2026, with the remaining increase effective July 15, 2027. If interim rates were denied, PacifiCorp requested the entirety of the rate increase to be effective April 5, 2027. In May 2026, the OPUC denied PacifiCorp's request for interim rates. The general rate case request includes recovery of capital investments, including full recovery of the transmission line for which recovery was limited in the December 2024 general rate case order, and increased operating and maintenance expenses, including increased insurance premiums. In September 2026, PacifiCorp reduced its rate request by $8 million, due to corrections and removal of the amortization of certain costs. In October 2026, PacifiCorp filed a multi-party settlement stipulation subject to approval by the OPUC supporting a $132 million rate increase. The stipulation includes reductions to the requested operating and maintenance and insurance expenses and maintains PacifiCorp's currently authorized return on equity. The stipulation also reflects full recovery of the transmission line and dismissal of the associated legal appeals.

Wyoming

In March 2023, PacifiCorp filed a general rate case requesting a rate increase of $140 million, or 21.6%, to become effective January 1, 2024, and subsequently filed to update net power costs and increase third-party liability insurance premium costs. In November 2023, the WPSC approved a rate increase of $54 million, or 8.3%, effective January 1, 2024. In January 2024, PacifiCorp filed an application for rehearing of multiple items, including the WPSC's adjustment to net power costs related to third-party wholesale reserves and costs associated with the Washington Cap and Invest program. In an April 2024 open meeting, the WPSC denied rehearing, and PacifiCorp pursued review in both federal and Wyoming state courts. In September 2025, the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming ruled that WPSC's net power costs adjustment intruded on the FERC's jurisdiction over third-party wholesale reserves, and the WPSC subsequently appealed the ruling to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. In July 2026, the Laramie County Wyoming District Court affirmed the WPSC disallowance of costs associated with the Washington Cap and Invest program.

In January 2026, PacifiCorp filed an application to establish a temporary balancing account to track the excess liability insurance premium expenses currently included in rates and 80% of the cost of claims and outside legal defense costs related to wildfires that occur in Wyoming while pursuing a self-insurance reserve fund for wildfire liability. The WPSC approved the application in May 2026.

In April 2026, PacifiCorp filed its ECAM and renewable energy credit and sulfur dioxide revenue credit mechanism combined application to recover deferred net power costs from 2025. The filing requests a rate decrease of $51 million, or 6.0%, to be effective on an interim basis on July 1, 2026. In June 2026, the WPSC approved the interim rate change, effective July 1, 2026.

In May 2026, PacifiCorp filed a general rate case requesting a two-step rate increase of $70 million, or 8.8%. The request seeks an increase of $68 million, of 8.5%, effective March 15, 2027, and a second increase of $2 million, or 0.3%, effective April 1, 2027, dependent on the approval of the Washington service area transfer discussed below. If the Washington service area transfer is approved, the new rates will capture the impacts of the sale due to changes in allocation factors and any sharing of the excess of the value of the amount received over the net assets to be sold. The request includes recovery of capital investments and increased net power costs. The general rate case also requests revisions to the ECAM to allow for quarterly updates and funding for a wildfire self-insurance reserve fund. In October 2026, PacifiCorp revised its requested two-step rate increase to $52 million, primarily due to updates to net power costs. The first-step rate increase was decreased to $50 million, while the second-step increase remained approximately $2 million.

Idaho

In January 2026, PacifiCorp filed an application to establish a temporary balancing account to track the excess liability insurance premium expenses currently included in rates and 80% of the cost of claims and outside legal defense costs related to wildfires that occur in Idaho while pursuing a self-insurance reserve fund for wildfire liability. The IPUC approved the application in April 2026.

California

In September 2024, PacifiCorp filed to recover costs associated with an event that occurred in 2023 recorded in the catastrophic events memorandum account requesting recovery of $30 million over a two-year period, resulting in an annual rate increase of $15 million, or 10.2%, effective March 1, 2025. In August 2025, parties filed a motion for the CPUC to adopt a joint settlement agreement for $29 million amortized over three years. In June 2026, the CPUC approved the joint settlement, and on July 10, 2026, the catastrophic events memorandum account rate increase became effective.

In June 2025, the CPUC issued a proposed administrative enforcement order against PacifiCorp for its 2020 wildfire mitigation plan compliance. The order alleges that PacifiCorp did not meet targets in the approved wildfire mitigation plan and did not provide sufficient data to support PacifiCorp's compliance or corrective actions. The order proposes a $27 million penalty. In July 2025, PacifiCorp filed a request for hearing which was originally scheduled to take place in May 2026. However, due to scheduling issues, hearings began in June 2026 and will continue through December 2026.

In February 2026, PacifiCorp filed an application to recover over $340 million associated with the wildfire expense memorandum account representing claims costs paid and legal expense incurred to resolve third-party claims arising from the California portion of the Slater Fire and the 2022 McKinney Fire.

In August 2026, PacifiCorp filed its 2027 combined ECAC and greenhouse gas-related costs application requesting an overall rate decrease of $27 million, or 16.1%, effective January 1, 2027. Approximately $22 million of the decrease is attributed to the ECAC and the remaining $5 million is attributed to the greenhouse gas-related costs.

FERC

PacifiCorp's wholesale transmission rates are set annually using formula rates approved by the FERC and are updated annually. In May 2024, PacifiCorp published the 2024 annual update of its transmission formula rate in FERC Docket No. ER24-2004-000 pursuant to its formula rate implementation protocols. The 2024 formula rate update included the impacts of approximately $1,677 million of accrued losses, net of expected insurance recoveries associated with the Wildfires recognized during the year ended December 31, 2023, among other adjustments. In June 2025, several PacifiCorp transmission customers filed formal challenges with the FERC, largely seeking to disallow PacifiCorp's recovery of the portion of losses associated with the Wildfires allocable to transmission customers through the formula rate and other, less substantive expenses. Subsequently in 2025, PacifiCorp and those transmission customers filed responses with the FERC. In April 2026, PacifiCorp filed a motion to lodge the Oregon Court of Appeals opinion reversing and remanding the *James* liability verdict. PacifiCorp will continue to utilize the FERC-established process to resolve all outstanding issues related to its 2024 annual update. The matter is pending before the FERC.

In May 2025, PacifiCorp published the 2025 annual update of its transmission formula rate in FERC Docket No. ER25-2221-000, which included the impacts of approximately $346 million of accrued losses associated with the Wildfires recognized during the year ended December 31, 2024, among other adjustments. In January 2026, several PacifiCorp transmission customers lodged preliminary challenges to the 2025 formula rate update, and in June 2026, those transmission customers filed formal challenges with the FERC. PacifiCorp will utilize the FERC-established process to resolve outstanding issues related to its 2025 annual update. The matter is pending before the FERC.

2026 PacifiCorp Inter-Jurisdictional Allocation Protocol

In August 2025, PacifiCorp filed applications with the UPSC, the OPUC, the WPSC and the IPUC for approval of PacifiCorp's 2026 Inter-Jurisdictional Cost Allocation Protocol ("2026 Protocol"). The 2026 Protocol is intended to supersede the 2020 PacifiCorp Inter-Jurisdictional Allocation Protocol ("2020 Protocol") for Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho and California, and align with the changes proposed in the Washington 2026 Protocol, filed with the April 2025 power cost only rate case. The CPUC will consider the 2026 Protocol as part of PacifiCorp's next general rate case filed in California. In December 2025, PacifiCorp filed deferral applications with the UPSC, the OPUC, the WPSC and the IPUC for net impacts of the reallocation of resources required to implement the 2026 Protocol as of January 1, 2026, while approval of the 2026 Protocol is pending in the respective states. In February 2026, PacifiCorp filed motions to suspend the procedural schedules in the respective states to assess the effects of the Washington service area sale described below on the proposed 2026 Protocol that were granted by the four commissions in February and March 2026. In October 2026, PacifiCorp filed a settlement stipulation in each of the respective states whereby most provisions of the 2020 Protocol were temporarily extended for ratemaking proceedings with rate effective dates before January 1, 2029 and for any rate mechanisms with true-up procedures involving costs incurred through December 31, 2028. The extension of the 2020 Protocol agreed to in the stipulation will not apply to any reassignment or reallocation of all or portions of any generation and transmission facilities due to the Washington service area transfer. Any reassignment or reallocation of these facilities will be considered separately in each state outside of this proceeding. The stipulation is subject to approval by the UPSC, the OPUC, the WPSC and the IPUC.

Sale of Washington Service Area and Certain Washington-based Assets

In March and April 2026, PacifiCorp filed applications and supporting testimony with the UPSC, the OPUC, the WPSC, the WUTC, the IPUC and the CPUC for authority to sell PacifiCorp's Washington service area and certain Washington-based generation, transmission and distribution assets, as applicable, to Portland General Electric Company and its affiliate Gem Sub LLC. The WUTC application was filed jointly with the buyer, committing to provide $84 million of rate credits to Washington customers to help offset the incremental costs of a temporary power purchase agreement between PacifiCorp and Gem Sub LLC that will support system reliability and continuity of operations following the close of the transaction and to address the change in rate base associated with the transaction. In the filings, PacifiCorp proposes to assign customers a portion of each state's allocated share of the amount received in excess of the value of the net assets to be sold. PacifiCorp has requested each commission's approval by March 1, 2027. In July 2026, PacifiCorp and Portland General Electric filed for approval from the FERC under certain requirements of the Federal Power Act, requesting an order by December 15, 2026. Refer to Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Berkshire Hathaway Energy in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q, and to Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of PacifiCorp in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding the transaction.

MidAmerican Energy

Illinois

In March 2026, MidAmerican Energy filed a request with the ICC seeking an increase in its Illinois retail electric rates based on a future test year. If approved as filed, the request would increase annual revenues by approximately $41 million, or 26.0%. The filing includes recovery of investments related to system reliability, new systems and technologies, and compliance with evolving safety and regulatory standards. MidAmerican Energy has requested that any approved increase be phased in over a two-year period. The filing also proposes a revenue adjustment mechanism intended to reduce revenue volatility associated with weather and usage variability.

In March 2026, MidAmerican Energy filed a request with the ICC seeking an increase in its Illinois natural gas rates based on a future test year. If approved as filed, the request would increase annual revenues by approximately $9 million, or 12.2%. The filing includes recovery of investments related to system reliability, new systems and technologies, and compliance with evolving safety and regulatory standards. The filing also proposes a revenue adjustment mechanism intended to reduce revenue volatility associated with weather and usage variability.

Iowa

In July 2026, MidAmerican Energy filed a request with the IUC seeking an increase in its Iowa natural gas delivery rates based on a future test year. If approved as filed, the request would increase annual revenues by approximately $55 million, or 9.7%. The filing includes recovery of investments related to system reliability, new systems and technologies, and compliance with evolving safety and regulatory standards. As allowed by Iowa law, MidAmerican Energy implemented a temporary natural gas delivery rate increase of approximately $44 million, or 7.7% of total annual revenue, in July 2026. The filing also proposes a revenue adjustment mechanism intended to reduce revenue volatility associated with weather and usage variability.

South Dakota

In August 2026, MidAmerican Energy filed a request with the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission ("SDPUC") seeking an increase in its South Dakota natural gas delivery rates based on a historical test year. If approved as filed, the request would increase annual revenues by approximately $9 million, or 9.3%. The filing includes recovery of investments related to system reliability and customer growth, new systems and technologies, and compliance with evolving safety and regulatory standards, as well as higher operating costs and declining usage per customer. The filing also proposes a revenue adjustment mechanism intended to reduce revenue volatility associated with weather and usage variability.

NV Energy (Nevada Power and Sierra Pacific)

Wildfire Self-Insurance Policy Filing

In January 2025, the Nevada Utilities filed applications with the PUCN requesting approval to establish a $500 million wildfire self-insurance policy (the "Policy") and to recover the costs of the Policy in rates over a ten-year period. The Policy would provide coverage, in excess of the Nevada Utilities' wildfire liability insurance, for third-party claims in the event a catastrophic wildfire in Nevada is alleged to be caused or exacerbated by utility equipment. In July 2025, the PUCN issued an order finding that $1.0-$1.5 billion of insurance coverage was a prudent range for the Nevada Utilities based on their wildfire risk profile and that the requested $500 million of additional coverage was sufficiently supported. However, the PUCN determined that additional information was necessary to assess whether the self-insurance policy was prudent and reasonable compared to other options. In July 2026, the PUCN issued an order approving a modified Policy that provides $275 million of additional coverage subject to a $25 million deductible and a 10 percent coinsurance requirement, both of which are nonrecoverable expenses. The order authorizes recovery of $180 million through rates over a ten-year period and requires the Nevada Utilities to provide $45 million of nonrecoverable contributions to a captive insurance company.

In July 2026, the PUCN issued a declaratory order approving a deferred debit to record costs for loss insurance related to wildfire property damage.

Natural Disaster Protection Plan (NDPP)

In February 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed with the PUCN a joint application for approval of their Joint Natural Disaster Protection Plan for the period 2027-2029, proposing approximately $410 million in investment to mitigate wildfire and other natural disaster risks, strengthen system reliability, and build a more resilient energy future. In September 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed and presented a stipulation with the PUCN signed by all parties aside from the Northern Nevada Industrial Electric Users, which did not oppose it. In October 2026, the PUCN approved the NDPP plan for $367 million.

Northern Powergrid

Northern Powergrid is currently working on its business plan for the five-year RIIO-ED3 price control, which will become effective April 1, 2028, based on guidance published by Ofgem in May 2026. Northern Powergrid will be required to submit its final business plan in November 2026, ahead of Ofgem's Final Determination scheduled for December 2027.

BHE Pipeline Group

BHE GT&S

In June 2026, EGTS filed a general rate case for its FERC-jurisdictional services, with proposed rates to be effective August 1, 2026. EGTS' current rates were established by a 2022 settlement. EGTS proposed an annual cost-of-service of approximately $1.2 billion, and requested increases in various rates, including general system transportation rates by 43% and general system storage rates by 37%. In July 2026, the FERC issued an order that accepted the August 1, 2026 effective date for certain changes in rates, while suspending the other changes for five months following the proposed effective date, until January 1, 2027, subject to refund and the outcome of hearing procedures. This matter is pending.

Northern Natural Gas

In July 2025, Northern Natural Gas filed a general rate case that proposed an overall annual cost-of-service of $1.6 billion. This is an increase of $286 million above the cost-of-service filed in its 2022 rate case of $1.3 billion, largely due to higher depreciation expense and return allowance of $165 million from increased rate base and an increase in depreciation and negative salvage rates, and increased operations and maintenance expenses of $96 million. Northern Natural Gas requested increases in various rates, including transportation and storage reservation rates. In January 2026, the FERC approved Northern Natural Gas' filing to implement interim rates effective January 1, 2026, subject to refund and the outcome of hearing procedures. In March 2026, a settlement agreement ultimately supported by all participating parties was filed with the FERC to resolve all pending issues in the rate case. The settlement agreement provides for increased Market Area transportation reservation rates of 30%, increased Field Area transportation reservation rates of 37%, and increased storage reservation rates of 10% from the rates that were in effect in 2025. The settlement also provides for a moratorium on Section 4 and Section 5 rate actions until July 1, 2027. The settlement rates were implemented on an interim basis effective February 1, 2026. In September 2026, the FERC issued an order approving the uncontested settlement. In September and October 2026, Northern Natural Gas issued refunds of $28 million to customers.

BHE Transmission

AltaLink

In May 2025, AltaLink filed its 2026-2027 General Tariff Application and 2023-2024 Deferral Accounts Reconciliation Application with the AUC. AltaLink amended its application in July 2025. In August 2025, AltaLink advised the AUC that it reached a negotiated settlement with customer groups for substantially all its 2026-2027 GTA revenue and the entirety of the 2023-2024 Deferral Accounts Reconciliation Application. AltaLink filed its revised GTA reflecting the terms of the negotiated settlement agreement with total amended revenue requirements of C$919 million and C$960 million for 2026 and 2027, respectively. Under the agreement, AltaLink reduced its applied-for operating expenses by C$4 million and sustaining capital expenditures by C$67 million for the 2026-2027 test period. In September 2025, the AUC approved the negotiated settlement agreement. The approved negotiated settlement marks AltaLink's fourth successful negotiated settlement over the past decade.

The negotiated settlement agreement does not include, among other items, AltaLink's 2026-2027 Wildfire Mitigation Plan and the execution and costs of the 2024-2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan, insurance premiums, depreciation on certain asset classes, the regulatory accounting and income tax treatment of certain costs and the proposal of two deferral accounts. These items were heard in an AUC hearing in November 2025.

In March 2026, the AUC issued its decision with respect to AltaLink's 2026-2027 GTA, which provided directions on the matters excluded from the previously approved negotiated settlement agreement. The AUC approved the 2026-2027 wildfire mitigation plan capital forecast at C$41 million, representing a 39% increase from the 2024-2025 GTA decision. In April 2026, AltaLink filed its compliance filing with total revised revenue requirements of C$904 million and C$939 million for 2026 and 2027, respectively. The total revenue requirement of C$904 million for 2026, pending final AUC approval, will enable AltaLink to continue to achieve revenue requirement at or below the 2018 approved revenue requirement for eight years.

In June 2026, the AUC approved AltaLink's 2026-2027 GTA compliance filing as filed. The AUC will finalize AltaLink's 2026-2027 transmission tariff in due course, following the outcome of the 2025 Extreme Weather Events Self-Insurance Application proceeding which is anticipated in the fourth quarter of 2026.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Each Registrant is subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact each Registrant's current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance, including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state, local and international agencies. Each Registrant believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. The discussion below contains material developments to those matters disclosed in Item 1 of each Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, and new environmental matters occurring in 2026.

Environmental Deregulation

On March 12, 2025, the EPA announced a significant deregulatory effort focused on climate change and measures that impact the energy sector. At the core of the deregulatory effort is the plan to reconsider the EPA's 2009 endangerment finding on greenhouse gases. That finding gives the EPA its authority to regulate greenhouse gas emissions by finding they threaten public health. Because the endangerment finding underpins most climate rules, rewriting the scientific finding can streamline the process of undoing those rules for power plants, motor vehicles and other sectors. In addition to the endangerment finding, the EPA announced it will review the following rules and policies relevant to the Registrants: greenhouse gas standards for power plants; methane standards for the oil and natural gas sector; greenhouse gas reporting rule; mercury and air toxics standards; steam electric effluent limitation guidelines; oil and natural gas effluent limitation guidelines; risk management program; hydrofluorocarbon phase-out rule; NAAQS for fine particulate matter; regional haze program; state and tribal implementation plans for a variety of air quality rules; exceptional events policy; coal combustion residuals rule; and the definition of waters of the U.S. The EPA has taken the following actions to implement the announcement:

- On June 8, 2026, the EPA proposed revisions to a Federal Implementation Plan addressing regional haze in Wyoming to remove a requirement that Dave Johnston Unit 3 shut down by December 31, 2027. The action also revises the NOx Best Available Control Technology determination for the unit that incorporates an emissions limit that reflects the installation of NOx controls on that unit in 2010. Until rulemaking is completed, impacts on the relevant Registrants cannot be determined.
- On September 17, 2026, the EPA published a final rule repealing carbon capture and storage-based standards for new gas turbines and existing coal units while leaving in place efficiency-based standards for new gas turbines and a supplemental proposal that would rescind all Clean Air Act Section 111 greenhouse gas emissions regulations for power plants. The supplemental proposal provides a bolstered rationale for eliminating all utility greenhouse gas limits, citing revised Clean Air Act interpretations. The final rule will take effect November 16, 2026, and the EPA accepted public comments on the supplemental proposal through November 2, 2026. Environmental groups immediately challenged the final rule in the D.C. Circuit on September 17, 2026, setting the deadline to petition to intervene at October 19, 2026. MidAmerican, NV Energy and PacifiCorp are supporting motions to intervene on behalf of the EPA to defend the rescission of carbon capture and storage-based emissions limits through the Electric Generators for Sensible Regulation coalition, the Edison Electric Institute and the Midwest Ozone Group. Until rulemaking is complete and litigation is exhausted, impacts on the relevant Registrants cannot be determined.

Coal Ash Disposal

In April 2015, the EPA released a final rule to regulate the management and disposal of CCR under the RCRA. The rule regulates coal combustion residuals as non-hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle D and establishes minimum nationwide standards for the disposal of CCR. Under the final rule, surface impoundments and landfills utilized for coal combustion residuals will need to be closed unless they can meet the more stringent regulatory requirements.

On April 9, 2026, the EPA released a proposal to amend the legacy CCR rule promulgated in 2024. The EPA proposed to revise the rule by exempting CCR dewatering structures; modifying the legacy CCR surface impoundment deferral criteria; eliminating the CCR management unit provisions; establishing new site-specific compliance pathway considerations for permitting groundwater monitoring points of compliance, corrective action cleanup levels, closure performance standards, closure timelines and CCR extraction for beneficial use during post-closure care; revising the definition of beneficial use; proposing a definition of CCR storage pile; and excluding specific beneficial uses from federal CCR regulations. As an alternative to full rescission of the CCR management unit provisions, the EPA also sought comment on several alternative approaches that would modify the definition and applicability of CCR management unit and the rule's associated requirements. The EPA accepted comments on the proposed amendments through June 29, 2026. On June 9, 2026, the EPA also reopened the public comment period for the 2020 proposed rule regarding a federal CCR permit program. That rule would require owners and operators of CCR surface impoundments and landfills to obtain federal CCR permits for units located in a state without an EPA-approved state CCR permit program. The EPA accepted public comments on the federal CCR permit program through July 29, 2026. On July 14, 2026, the EPA solicited public input on an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking as it considers whether a general permit program could be developed to allow facilities to temporarily obtain permit coverage until an individual permit issued by the EPA or an approved state CCR permit program is in effect. The EPA accepted comments on a potential general permit program through October 12, 2026. Until rulemaking is completed and litigation exhausted, impacts on the relevant Registrants cannot be determined.

Notwithstanding the status of the final CCR rule, citizens' suits have been filed against regulated entities seeking judicial relief for contamination alleged to have been caused by releases of coal combustion residuals. Some of these cases have been successful in imposing liability upon companies if CCR contaminate groundwater that is ultimately released or connected to surface water. In addition, actions have been filed against regulated entities seeking to require that surface impoundments containing CCR be subject to closure by removal rather than being allowed to effectuate closure in place as provided under the final rule. The Registrants are not a party to these lawsuits and until they are resolved, the Registrants cannot predict the impact on overall compliance obligations.

Federal Permitting Moratoria for Renewable Energy

On January 20, 2025, the Trump Administration released a Presidential Memorandum temporarily placing a halt on offshore wind leasing and on federal permitting for onshore wind facilities. The memorandum calls for a "temporary cessation and immediate review" of federal wind permitting for onshore wind. This directive covers "new or renewed approvals, rights of way, permits, leases, or loans for onshore or offshore wind projects" pending the completion of a comprehensive assessment and review of federal wind leasing and permitting practices. The memorandum does not provide a timeline for the Secretary of the Interior to complete its review. It also does not provide any guidance on the alleged deficiencies in the permitting process that are to be addressed. Between January and August 2025, the U.S. Department of Interior ("DOI') issued a number of orders to implement the Presidential Memorandum and enact a significant federal policy shift concerning renewable energy. Seventeen states, the District of Columbia, and the Alliance for Clean Energy New York challenged the Presidential Memorandum in U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. On December 8, 2025, the court found the memorandum to be arbitrary and capricious and contrary to law and directed that it be vacated in full, meaning the ruling applies nationwide. However, the various directives issued by federal agencies limiting access to federal permits or increasing the regulatory requirements for wind and solar projects do not rely on the Presidential Memorandum, so the district court's order is not expected to directly affect them. On December 23, 2025, eight regional renewable energy trade associations filed suit in Massachusetts district court challenging six actions by federal agencies that have blocked or curtailed permitting for renewable energy projects and have requested a preliminary injunction of these actions. Applicable to the relevant Registrants, the challenged administrative actions include the DOI's policy requiring review and approval by three of the department's most senior officials for each discretionary action related to wind and solar projects; a memorandum from the Army Corps of Engineers requiring consideration of capacity density when reviewing applications for individual permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's prohibition on wind facilities obtaining permits authorizing the take of eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. On April 21, 2026, the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts issued a preliminary injunction blocking implementation of five of the six challenged actions, including the DOI's policy requiring three levels of review for wind and solar projects; the memoranda requiring the DOI and the Army Corps of Engineers to use a new capacity density metric when evaluating wind and solar projects on federal lands; and the DOI action restricting wind and solar projects from using the Fish and Wildlife Service's IPAC website for preliminary environmental screening. The court's order provides plaintiffs' members immediate relief from the administrative actions at issue. The U.S. Government filed a notice of appeal of the preliminary injunction June 17, 2026. Until litigation is exhausted, impacts on the relevant Registrants cannot be determined.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets, pension and other postretirement benefits, income taxes and loss contingencies. For additional discussion of the Company's critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in the Company's assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for discussion of loss contingencies related to the Wildfires.

PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
PacifiCorp

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of PacifiCorp and subsidiaries ("PacifiCorp") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, and changes in shareholder's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of PacifiCorp as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of PacifiCorp's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to PacifiCorp in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Portland, Oregon
November 6, 2026

PACIFICORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,010	$ 73
Trade receivables, net	981	1,032
Other receivables, net	270	212
Inventories	964	920
Regulatory assets	202	669
Prepayments	173	148
Assets held for sale (Note 3)	1,894	—
Other current assets	293	138
Total current assets	6,787	3,192
Property, plant and equipment, net	30,659	31,113
Regulatory assets	1,840	1,891
Other assets	2,417	994
Total assets	$ 41,703	$ 37,190

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFICORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,253	$ 1,378
Accrued interest	293	260
Accrued property, income and other taxes	174	96
Accrued employee expenses	149	105
Short-term debt	—	1,000
Current portion of long-term debt	—	100
Regulatory liabilities	72	80
Wildfires liabilities (Note 12)	149	734
Liabilities held for sale (Note 3)	247	—
Other current liabilities	555	529
Total current liabilities	2,892	4,282
Senior debt	16,081	13,193
Junior subordinated debt	1,930	841
Regulatory liabilities	2,414	2,577
Deferred income taxes	3,431	3,274
Finance lease liabilities (Note 6)	1,834	393
Wildfires liabilities (Note 12)	417	427
Other long-term liabilities	933	1,056
Total liabilities	29,932	26,043
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock - 750 shares authorized, no par value, 357 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	4,479	4,479
Retained earnings	7,301	6,678
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(9)	(10)
Total shareholder's equity	11,771	11,147
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 41,703	$ 37,190

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFICORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue	$ 2,218	$ 2,113	$ 5,827	$ 5,691
Operating expenses:				
Cost of fuel and energy	906	940	2,301	2,381
Operations and maintenance	474	448	1,411	1,351
Wildfires losses (Note 12)	—	100	—	100
Depreciation and amortization	326	304	951	975
Property and other taxes	63	58	193	177
Total operating expenses	1,769	1,850	4,856	4,984
Operating income	449	263	971	707
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(283)	(199)	(780)	(588)
Allowance for borrowed funds	22	24	65	70
Allowance for equity funds	29	33	76	91
Interest and dividend income	39	28	108	88
Other, net	1	6	9	17
Total other income (expense)	(192)	(108)	(522)	(322)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	257	155	449	385
Income tax expense (benefit)	(100)	(102)	(174)	(154)
Net income	$ 357	$ 257	$ 623	$ 539

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFICORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,320	$ (9)	$ 10,790
Net income	—	—	—	257	—	257
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,577	$ (9)	$ 11,047
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 2	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,040	$ (9)	$ 10,512
Net income	—	—	—	539	—	539
Preferred stock redemption	(2)	—	—	(2)	—	(4)
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,577	$ (9)	$ 11,047
Balance, June 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,944	$ (10)	$ 11,413
Net income	—	—	—	357	—	357
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1	1
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 7,301	$ (9)	$ 11,771
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 6,678	$ (10)	$ 11,147
Net income	—	—	—	623	—	623
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1	1
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ —	$ 4,479	$ 7,301	$ (9)	$ 11,771

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PACIFICORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 623	$ 539
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	951	975
Allowance for equity funds	(76)	(91)
Net power cost deferrals	(170)	(270)
Amortization of net power cost deferrals	590	694
Other changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	6	(149)
Deferred income taxes and amortization of investment tax credits	97	(96)
Other, net	—	12
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables, other receivables and other assets	(32)	(72)
Inventories	(82)	(65)
Derivative collateral, net	15	(16)
Prepayments	(25)	98
Accrued property, income and other taxes, net	170	163
Accounts payable and other liabilities	19	19
Wildfires insurance receivable	—	98
Wildfires liability	(595)	(82)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,491	1,757
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(2,168)	(2,179)
Purchases of U.S. Treasury Bills	(245)	—
Other, net	27	8
Net cash flows from investing activities	(2,386)	(2,171)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from senior debt	2,881	—
Proceeds from junior subordinated debt	1,089	841
Repayments of senior debt	(100)	(250)
Net repayments of short-term debt	(1,000)	(165)
Repayments of finance leases	(23)	(3)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	(4)
Other, net	(14)	(1)
Net cash flows from financing activities	2,833	418
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,938	4
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	95	61
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 2,033	$ 65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(1) General

PacifiCorp, which includes PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries, is a U.S. regulated electric utility company serving retail customers, including residential, commercial, industrial, irrigation and other customers in portions of Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Idaho and California. PacifiCorp owns, or has interests in, a number of thermal, hydroelectric, wind-powered and geothermal generating facilities, as well as electric transmission and distribution assets. PacifiCorp also buys and sells electricity on the wholesale market with other utilities, energy marketing companies, financial institutions and other market participants. PacifiCorp is subject to comprehensive state and federal regulation. PacifiCorp's subsidiaries support its electric utility operations by providing coal mining services. PacifiCorp is an indirect subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"), a holding company based in Iowa that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with PacifiCorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) have been omitted as net income (loss) materially equals comprehensive income (loss) for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in PacifiCorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in PacifiCorp's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026. Refer to Note 12 for discussion of loss contingencies related to the Oregon and Northern California 2020 wildfires (the "2020 Wildfires") and the wildfire that began in the Oak Knoll Ranger District of the Klamath National Forest in Siskiyou County, California in July 2022 (the "2022 McKinney Fire"), collectively referred to as the "Wildfires." Refer to Note 3 for information regarding assets and liabilities held for sale.

Segment Information

PacifiCorp currently has one reportable segment, its regulated electric utility operations, which derives its revenue from regulated retail sales of electricity to residential, commercial, industrial and irrigation customers and from wholesale sales. PacifiCorp's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its Chief Executive Officer. Net income, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, as well as unique risks and opportunities. The segment expense information regularly provided to the CODM aligns with the captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. PacifiCorp's segment capital expenditures are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as capital expenditures. PacifiCorp's segment assets are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as total assets.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. PacifiCorp is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10, Government Grants Topic 832, "Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities" which establishes accounting for government grants received by an entity, including guidance for a grant related to an asset and a grant related to income. This guidance also requires, consistent with current disclosure requirements, that an entity provide disclosures including the nature of the government grant received, the accounting policies used to account for the grant, and significant terms and conditions of the grant. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028. Early adoption is permitted and can be applied using either a modified prospective approach, a modified retrospective approach or a retrospective approach. PacifiCorp is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU No. 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations Topic 818 which establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of environmental credits and related regulatory obligations. This guidance provides a framework for accounting for environmental credit assets, including those generated, purchased or received and environmental credit obligations. It also requires entities to assess the intended use of environmental credits, and, in certain cases, evaluate such credits for impairment. ASU 2026-02 introduces enhanced annual disclosure requirements related to environmental credits and associated obligations. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. PacifiCorp is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Dispositions

On February 15, 2026, PacifiCorp and Portland General Electric Company and an affiliate of Portland General Electric Company (together, the "PGE Entities") entered into an Asset Purchase and Service Area Transfer Agreement (the "Sale Agreement") to sell to the PGE Entities certain PacifiCorp assets and liabilities associated with PacifiCorp's Washington operations for a sales price of $1.9 billion in cash plus additional cash consideration for the value of specified assets to be delivered at closing, subject to customary purchase price adjustments (the "Transaction").

The Transaction assets and liabilities are associated with PacifiCorp's retail service area in Washington and include certain related distribution assets and infrastructure, as well as PacifiCorp's Chehalis combined cycle natural gas-fueled generating facility located in Chehalis, Washington, Goodnoe Hills wind-powered generating facility located in Goldendale, Washington, and Marengo wind-powered generating facility located in Dayton, Washington.

The Transaction has been approved by PacifiCorp's board of directors but is subject to customary closing conditions including (i) the expiration or termination of the waiting period and other required approvals under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and (ii) the receipt of all necessary approvals, waivers and rulings from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and each of PacifiCorp's six state public utility commissions. In March and April 2026, PacifiCorp filed for approval of the Transaction and associated disposition of assets with each of its state public utility commissions, requesting approval by March 1, 2027. On July 15, 2026, PacifiCorp filed with the FERC for approval under applicable sections of the Federal Power Act, requesting an order by December 15, 2026. The Transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2027.

The Sale Agreement contains certain termination rights, including if the Transaction is not consummated by August 15, 2027, (subject to a six-month extension to the extent certain regulatory approvals have not been received as of such date), and provides that upon termination of the Sale Agreement under certain specified circumstances, the terminating party would be required to pay the other party a termination fee of $35 million.

As a result of the Transaction, PacifiCorp has presented the associated assets and liabilities as held for sale as of September 30, 2026, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets within current assets and current liabilities due to the expected timing of close of the Transaction. As the Transaction does not represent a strategic shift that will have a major impact on PacifiCorp's operations or financial results based on the scale of PacifiCorp's Washington operations and retail service territory relative to its overall operations and retail service territory, the Transaction does not qualify for presentation as discontinued operations.

As the carrying value of the associated assets and liabilities are less than fair value less costs to sell, no loss has been recorded as a result of the Transaction. PacifiCorp continues to depreciate the property, plant and equipment included in the Transaction as it will continue to operate the assets and serve PacifiCorp's Washington customers through closing of the Transaction, during which time it will continue to recover in retail rates the associated depreciation expense and return on investment, and the continued depreciation will be reflected in the carry-over basis of the assets upon closing.

The assets and liabilities held for sale as presented in Assets held for sale and Liabilities held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2026, are as follows:

Assets held for sale:		
Trade receivables, net		$ 116
Property, plant and equipment, net:		
Generation	861	
Transmission	322	
Distribution	764	
Intangible plant and other	66	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(479)	
Construction work-in-progress	52	
Property, plant and equipment, net		1,586
Regulatory assets		102
Other assets		90
Total assets held for sale		$ 1,894
Liabilities held for sale:		
Regulatory liabilities		$ 203
Other liabilities		44
Total liabilities held for sale		$ 247

Regulatory assets include amounts associated with deferred net power costs and unrealized loss on regulated derivative contracts for which the underlying contracts will transfer to the Buyer. Other assets and other liabilities include inventories, certain prepaid expenses, derivative balances, lease balances, asset retirement obligation balances and transmission deposits. Regulatory liabilities include amounts associated with cost of removal and excess deferred income tax liability balances.

(4) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist substantially of vendor retention funds. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,010	$ 73
Restricted cash and cash equivalents included in other current assets	20	19
Restricted cash included in other assets	3	3
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,033	$ 95

As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp held a $249 million investment in a U.S. Treasury Bill included in other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(5) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Utility plant:			
Generation	15 - 59 years	$ 14,450	$ 15,114
Transmission	60 - 90 years	11,610	11,732
Distribution	20 - 75 years	11,259	11,127
Intangible plant and other	2 - 75 years	2,645	2,667
Utility plant in-service		39,964	40,640
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(13,040)	(12,875)
Utility plant in-service, net		26,924	27,765
Nonregulated, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	34 - 75 years	18	18
		26,942	27,783
Construction work-in-progress		3,717	3,330
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 30,659	$ 31,113

Government Grants

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, approximately $77 million and $50 million, respectively, of federal grant funds reduced additions to property, plant and equipment – net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, approximately $3 million and $17 million, respectively, of federal grant funds reduced operating expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(6) Finance Leases

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, facilities associated with previously executed energy storage agreements achieved commercial operation, resulting in additional finance lease liabilities as presented below. There were no material changes to PacifiCorp's operating leases during 2026.

The following table summarizes PacifiCorp's finance leases recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Right-of-use assets:		
Finance leases[1]	$ 1,868	$ 427
Lease liabilities:		
Finance leases[1]	$ 1,892	$ 432

(1) Includes amounts associated with energy storage facilities for which the associated costs will be subject to recovery as part of regulated net power costs and PacifiCorp's deferred net power cost mechanisms.

PacifiCorp has the following remaining finance lease commitments as of September 30, 2026 (in millions):

	Finance	
	PPAs/Energy Storage Agreements	Other
2026	$ 41	$ 2
2027	159	12
2028	159	12
2029	160	11
2030	160	11
Thereafter	2,506	24
Total undiscounted lease payments	3,185	72
Less - amounts representing interest	(1,351)	(14)
Lease liabilities	$ 1,834	$ 58

(7) Recent Financing Transactions

Senior Debt

In March 2026, PacifiCorp issued $300 million of its 4.65% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2029, $550 million of its 5.10% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2031, $800 million of its 5.45% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2033, and $850 million of its 5.80% First Mortgage Bonds due April 2036.

In February 2026, PacifiCorp issued $400 million of 4.25% First Mortgage Bonds due March 2029.

Junior Subordinated Debt

In February 2026, PacifiCorp issued $1.1 billion of its 7.125% Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Junior Subordinated Notes due August 2056. PacifiCorp will pay interest on the junior subordinated notes at a rate of 7.125% through August 2031, subject to a reset every five years, not to reset below 7.125%.

Credit Facilities

In June 2026, PacifiCorp amended its existing $2.0 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment increased the commitment of the lenders to $3.0 billion, extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement. PacifiCorp's $900 million 364-day unsecured credit facility expired in June 2026.

In April 2026, PacifiCorp entered into a letter of credit agreement, effective May 18, 2026, under which letters of credit will be made available solely to provide collateral support for surety bonds issued pursuant to a corresponding surety arrangement for supersedeas undertakings to secure the performance and stay enforcement of trial court judgments entered against PacifiCorp relating to the *James* case, in each case while such judgments remain pending appeal by PacifiCorp in the Oregon Court of Appeals or the Oregon Supreme Court. Refer to Note 12 for information regarding the Oregon Court of Appeals opinion issued in April 2026 associated with the *James* case. The letter of credit agreement provides for a two-year standby letter of credit facility for PacifiCorp in an aggregate stated amount of up to $2.55 billion. In conjunction with the letter of credit agreement, PacifiCorp entered into a committed surety facility set forth in a term sheet with an initial aggregate capacity of $2.55 billion, not to exceed availability under the letter of credit agreement, and related indemnity agreement under which the surety party is committed to issue surety bonds from time to time for PacifiCorp to secure the supersedeas undertakings described above. The surety facility must be fully secured by letters of credit. If 91 days prior to the applicable termination date of any letter of credit issued under the arrangements described above, any letter of credit obligations remain outstanding, PacifiCorp will be required to provide cash collateral to secure outstanding letter of credit obligations in an amount equal to 103% of such obligations. In April 2026, PacifiCorp received the necessary approvals from the Oregon Public Utility Commission and the Idaho Public Utilities Commission.

(8) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, PacifiCorp's provision for federal and state income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. As of September 30, 2026, federal income taxes payable to BHE were $7 million and state income taxes receivable from BHE were $2 million. As of December 31, 2025, federal income taxes receivable from BHE were $94 million and state income taxes payable to BHE were $16 million. PacifiCorp received net cash payments for federal and state income taxes from BHE totaling $354 million and $136 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 54	21.0 %	$ 33	21.0 %	$ 94	21.0 %	$ 81	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax	10	4.0	6	3.8	21	4.7	18	4.6
Energy-related tax credits	(138)	(53.5)	(107)	(69.0)	(244)	(54.3)	(194)	(50.5)
Nontaxable or non-deductible items	—	—	(1)	(0.4)	—	—	(1)	(0.2)
Effects of ratemaking[1]	(26)	(10.2)	(33)	(21.2)	(45)	(10.1)	(58)	(14.9)
Effective income tax rate	$ (100)	(38.7)%	$ (102)	(65.8)%	$ (174)	(38.7)%	$ (154)	(40.0)%

(1) Effects of ratemaking is primarily attributable to activity associated with excess deferred income taxes.

Energy-related tax credits relate primarily to production tax credits ("PTC") earned by PacifiCorp's wind-powered generating facilities. Federal renewable electricity PTCs are earned as energy from qualifying wind-powered generating facilities is produced and sold and are based on a per-kilowatt hour rate pursuant to the applicable federal income tax law. Wind-powered generating facilities are eligible for the credits for 10 years from the date the qualifying generating facilities are placed in-service.

(9) Employee Benefit Plans

Net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the pension and other postretirement benefit plans included the following components (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Pension:				
Interest cost	$ 9	$ 9	$ 26	$ 28
Expected return on plan assets	(11)	(11)	(32)	(34)
Net amortization	2	1	7	5
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	$ —	$ (1)	$ 1	$ (1)
Other postretirement:				
Service cost	$ 1	$ —	$ 1	$ —
Interest cost	2	3	7	8
Expected return on plan assets	(3)	(3)	(8)	(9)
Net amortization	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Net periodic benefit credit	$ (1)	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (3)

Amounts other than the service cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans are recorded in other, net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Employer contributions to the pension and other postretirement benefit plans are expected to be $4 million and $— million, respectively, during 2026. As of September 30, 2026, $3 million of contributions had been made to the pension plans.

(10) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

PacifiCorp is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations in commodity prices and interest rates. PacifiCorp is principally exposed to electricity, natural gas, coal and fuel oil commodity price risk as it has an obligation to serve retail customer load in its service territories. PacifiCorp's load and generating facilities represent substantial underlying commodity positions. Exposures to commodity prices consist mainly of variations in the price of fuel required to generate electricity and wholesale electricity that is purchased and sold. Commodity prices are subject to wide price swings as supply and demand are impacted by, among many other unpredictable items, weather, market liquidity, generating facility availability, customer usage, storage, and transmission and transportation constraints. Interest rate risk exists on variable-rate debt and future debt issuances. PacifiCorp does not engage in a material amount of proprietary trading activities.

PacifiCorp has established a risk management process that is designed to identify, assess, manage and report on each of the various types of risk involved in its business. To mitigate a portion of its commodity price risk, PacifiCorp uses commodity derivative contracts, which may include forwards, futures, options, swaps and other agreements, to effectively secure future supply or sell future production generally at fixed prices. PacifiCorp manages its interest rate risk by limiting its exposure to variable interest rates primarily through the issuance of fixed-rate long-term debt and by monitoring market changes in interest rates. Additionally, PacifiCorp may from time to time enter into interest rate derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps or locks, to mitigate PacifiCorp's exposure to interest rate risk. No interest rate derivatives were in place during the periods presented. PacifiCorp does not hedge all of its commodity price and interest rate risks, thereby exposing the unhedged portion to changes in market prices. Refer to Note 11 for additional information related to the fair value measurements associated with derivative contracts.

The following table, which reflects master netting arrangements and excludes contracts that have been designated as normal under the normal purchases or normal sales exception afforded by GAAP, summarizes the fair value of PacifiCorp's derivative contracts, on a gross basis, and reconciles those amounts to the amounts presented on a net basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	Other Current Assets	Other Assets	Other Current Liabilities	Other Long-term Liabilities	Total
As of September 30, 2026					
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:					
Commodity assets	$ 4	$ 4	$ —	$ 3	$ 11
Commodity liabilities	(2)	(2)	(53)	(5)	(62)
Total	2	2	(53)	(2)	(51)
Cash collateral receivable (payable)	—	—	27	(1)	26
Total derivatives - net basis	$ 2	$ 2	$ (26)	$ (3)	$ (25)
As of December 31, 2025					
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:					
Commodity assets	$ 5	$ —	$ 4	$ 1	$ 10
Commodity liabilities	—	—	(119)	(28)	(147)
Total	5	—	(115)	(27)	(137)
Cash collateral receivable	—	—	67	4	71
Total derivatives - net basis	$ 5	$ —	$ (48)	$ (23)	$ (66)

(1) PacifiCorp's commodity derivatives are generally included in rates. As of September 30, 2026, a regulatory asset of $51 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $51 million. As of December 31, 2025, a regulatory asset of $137 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $137 million.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of PacifiCorp's net regulatory assets (liabilities) and summarizes the pre-tax gains and losses on commodity derivative contracts recognized in net regulatory assets (liabilities), as well as amounts reclassified to earnings (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ 102	$ 53	$ 137	$ 97
Changes in fair value recognized in regulatory assets	(4)	82	51	85
Net gains reclassified to operating revenue	—	7	7	17
Net losses reclassified to cost of fuel and energy	(47)	(70)	(144)	(127)
Ending balance	$ 51	$ 72	$ 51	$ 72

Derivative Contract Volumes

The following table summarizes the net notional amounts of outstanding commodity derivative contracts with fixed price terms that comprise the mark-to-market values as of (in millions):

	Unit of Measure	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Electricity sales, net	Megawatt hours	(1)	—
Natural gas purchases	Decatherms	125	147

Credit Risk

PacifiCorp is exposed to counterparty credit risk associated with wholesale energy supply and marketing activities with other utilities, energy marketing companies, financial institutions and other market participants. Credit risk may be concentrated to the extent PacifiCorp's counterparties have similar economic, industry or other characteristics and due to direct or indirect relationships among the counterparties. Before entering into a transaction, PacifiCorp analyzes the financial condition of each significant wholesale counterparty, establishes limits on the amount of unsecured credit to be extended to each counterparty and evaluates the appropriateness of unsecured credit limits on an ongoing basis. To further mitigate wholesale counterparty credit risk, PacifiCorp enters into netting and collateral arrangements that may include margining and cross-product netting agreements and obtains third-party guarantees, letters of credit and cash deposits. If required, PacifiCorp exercises rights under these arrangements, including calling on the counterparty's credit support arrangement.

Collateral and Contingent Features

In accordance with industry practice, certain wholesale energy agreements, including contracts for purchases, sales and transportation of electricity, natural gas, and coal, some of which are accounted for as derivatives, contain credit support provisions that in part base certain collateral requirements on credit ratings for senior unsecured debt as reported by one or more of the recognized credit rating agencies. These agreements may provide bilateral rights to demand cash or other security if credit exposures on a net basis exceed specified rating-dependent threshold levels ("credit-risk-related contingent features"). These agreements and other agreements that do not refer to specified rating-dependent thresholds may provide the right for counterparties to demand "adequate assurance" if there is a material adverse change in PacifiCorp's creditworthiness. These rights can vary by contract and by counterparty. As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp's issuer credit ratings for senior unsecured debt from the recognized credit rating agencies were investment grade.

The aggregate fair value of PacifiCorp's derivative contracts in liability positions with specific credit-risk-related contingent features totaled $61 million and $145 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, for which PacifiCorp had posted collateral of $26 million and $71 million, respectively, in the form of cash deposits. If all credit-risk-related contingent features for derivative contracts in liability positions had been triggered as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, PacifiCorp would have been required to post $26 million and $69 million, respectively, of additional collateral.

PacifiCorp's collateral requirements associated with wholesale energy agreements could fluctuate considerably due to market price volatility; changes in credit ratings; changes in legislation or regulation or other factors; and if counterparties demand adequate assurance in the event of a material adverse change in PacifiCorp's creditworthiness.

(11) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of PacifiCorp's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. PacifiCorp has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that PacifiCorp has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect PacifiCorp's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. PacifiCorp develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents PacifiCorp's financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other[1]	Total
As of September 30, 2026:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 11	$ —	$ (7)	$ 4
Money market mutual funds	1,767	—	—	—	1,767
Debt securities:					
U.S. government obligations	498	—	—	—	498
Investment funds	24	—	—	—	24
	$ 2,289	$ 11	$ —	$ (7)	$ 2,293
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ (62)	$ —	$ 33	$ (29)
As of December 31, 2025:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 10	$ —	$ (5)	$ 5
Money market mutual funds	84	—	—	—	84
Investment funds	28	—	—	—	28
	$ 112	$ 10	$ —	$ (5)	$ 117
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ (147)	$ —	$ 76	$ (71)

(1) Represents netting under master netting arrangements and a net cash collateral receivable of $26 million and $71 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. A discounted cash flow valuation method was used to estimate fair value. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which PacifiCorp transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, PacifiCorp uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent PacifiCorp's estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. PacifiCorp bases its forward price curves upon market price quotations, when available, or internally developed and commercial models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations are obtained from independent energy brokers, exchanges, direct communication with market participants and actual transactions executed by PacifiCorp. Market price quotations for certain major electricity and natural gas trading hubs are generally readily obtainable for the first three years; therefore, PacifiCorp's forward price curves for those locations and periods reflect observable market quotes. Market price quotations for other electricity and natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable for the first three years. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, as well as for those contracts that are not actively traded, PacifiCorp uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The estimated fair value of these derivative contracts is a function of underlying forward commodity prices, interest rates, currency rates, related volatility, counterparty creditworthiness and duration of contracts. Refer to Note 10 for further discussion regarding PacifiCorp's risk management and hedging activities.

PacifiCorp's investments in money market mutual funds, debt securities and investment funds are stated at fair value. When available, PacifiCorp uses a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market to record the fair value. In the absence of a quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security, the fair value is determined using pricing models or net asset values based on observable market inputs and quoted market prices of securities with similar characteristics.

PacifiCorp's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of PacifiCorp's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of PacifiCorp's long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 18,011	$ 15,983	$ 14,134	$ 13,005

(12) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Energy Storage Contracts

Facilities associated with certain energy storage agreements previously disclosed as commitments in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in PacifiCorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, achieved commercial operation during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026. Refer to Note 6 for information related to the resulting finance lease obligations associated with these agreements.

Boardman to Hemingway Project ("B2H Project")

In November 2025, PacifiCorp executed a Master Purchase and Sale Agreement, Project Schedule to Master Purchase and Sale Agreement and Master Lease Agreement (collectively, the "B2H Agreements") with BHE B2H, LLC ("BHE B2H"), a newly created wholly owned subsidiary of BHE. The B2H Agreements provide for sale and leaseback of the B2H Project that is currently under construction with joint owner Idaho Power Company. The B2H Project is expected to be placed into service by the end of 2027, at which time the sale and leaseback of the B2H Project between PacifiCorp and BHE B2H was expected to occur.

In November 2026, the FERC rejected PacifiCorp's proposed sale and leaseback transaction without prejudice, indicating that without final project cost, final lease payment and other project specific information, it cannot find the B2H Agreements to be just and reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, or demonstrative of not resulting in an adverse effect on customer rates. PacifiCorp is currently evaluating next steps regarding the sale and leaseback transaction and is not precluded from seeking approval of the proposed transaction once final cost and related project specific information is known. PacifiCorp's construction commitments associated with the B2H Project remain in effect.

Guarantees

PacifiCorp has entered into guarantees as part of the normal course of business and the sale or transfer of certain assets. These guarantees are not expected to have a material impact on PacifiCorp's consolidated financial results.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

PacifiCorp is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal, wildfire prevention and mitigation and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. PacifiCorp believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Legal Matters

PacifiCorp is party to a variety of legal actions, including litigation, arising out of the normal course of business, some of which assert claims for damages in substantial amounts and are described below. For certain legal actions, parties at times may seek to impose fines, penalties and other costs.

Pursuant to ASC 450, "Contingencies," a provision for a loss contingency is recorded when it is probable a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. PacifiCorp evaluates the related range of reasonably estimated losses and records a loss based on its best estimate within that range or the lower end of the range if there is no better estimate.

Wildfires

2020 Wildfires and 2022 McKinney Fire

The 2020 Wildfires occurred in September 2020, when a severe weather event with high winds contributed to several major wildfires, resulting in real and personal property and natural resource damage, personal injuries and loss of life and widespread power outages in Oregon and Northern California. The wildfires spread across certain parts of PacifiCorp's service territory and surrounding areas across multiple counties in Oregon and California, burning over 500,000 acres in aggregate and include the Santiam Canyon, Beachie Creek, South Obenchain, Echo Mountain Complex, 242, Archie Creek, Slater and other fires. The Slater fire occurred in both Oregon and California. Third-party reports for these wildfires indicate over 2,000 structures destroyed, including residences; several structures damaged; multiple individuals injured; and several fatalities.

Both the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service ("USFS") and the Oregon Department of Forestry ("ODF") completed investigation reports related to a wildland fire that was first reported outside the Santiam Canyon on August 16, 2020 ("Beachie Creek Fire"), approximately three weeks before the severe weather event described above. The ODF's report concluded that embers from the pre-existing Beachie Creek Fire caused 12 fires within the Santiam Canyon. The ODF's report also found that PacifiCorp's power lines did not contribute to the overall spread of fire into the Santiam Canyon even though PacifiCorp's power lines ignited seven spot fires within the Santiam Canyon that were each suppressed.

The Beachie Creek Fire that spread into the Santiam Canyon burned approximately 193,000 acres; the South Obenchain fire burned approximately 33,000 acres; the Echo Mountain Complex fire burned approximately 3,000 acres; and the 242 fire burned approximately 14,000 acres. The *James* cases described below are associated with the Beachie Creek (Santiam Canyon), South Obenchain, Echo Mountain Complex and 242 fires, which are four distinct fires located hundreds of miles apart.

The 2022 McKinney Fire occurred on July 29, 2022, when a wildfire began in Siskiyou County, California within PacifiCorp's service territory, burning over 60,000 acres. Third-party reports indicate that the 2022 McKinney Fire resulted in 11 structures damaged; 185 structures destroyed, including residences; 12 injuries; and four fatalities.

Complaints and Demands Associated with the Wildfires

A significant number of complaints and demands alleging similar claims related to the Wildfires have been filed in Oregon and California, including a class action complaint in Oregon associated with the 2020 Wildfires (the "*James*" case) for which certain jury verdicts were issued as described below. The plaintiffs seek damages for economic losses, noneconomic losses, including mental suffering, emotional distress, personal injury and loss of life, punitive damages, other damages and attorneys' fees. Several insurance carriers also filed subrogation complaints in Oregon and California with similar allegations. Additionally, PacifiCorp received correspondence from the U.S. and Oregon Departments of Justice regarding the potential recovery of certain costs and damages alleged to have occurred on federal and state lands in connection with certain of the 2020 Wildfires. As described below, substantially all outstanding complaints and demands are associated with the 2020 Wildfires, specifically the *James* case and the state of Oregon demands.

Substantially all amounts sought in outstanding complaints and demands filed in Oregon are associated with the *James* mass complaints described below, as well as stayed cases for which motions have been filed for consolidation into the *James* case and the state of Oregon demands. Oregon law provides for doubling of economic and property damages in the event the defendant is found to have acted with gross negligence, recklessness, willfulness or malice. Oregon law provides for trebling of damages associated with timber, shrubs and produce in the event the defendant is determined to have willfully and intentionally trespassed. For class actions, amounts specified by the plaintiffs in the complaints include amounts based on estimates of the potential class size, which ultimately may be significantly greater than estimated.

PacifiCorp has settled various claims associated with the Wildfires, including all wrongful death claims and federal government demands and complaints associated with the Wildfires. For the Archie Creek Fire, Slater Fire and 2022 McKinney Fire, settlements have been reached with substantially all plaintiffs. For the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, while PacifiCorp has settled claims with individual plaintiffs who were granted substitution of counsel in the *James* case, with certain Oregon wineries and with the federal government, claims remain outstanding for a substantial number of plaintiffs associated with the *James* case. PacifiCorp is also actively cooperating with the Oregon Department of Justice on resolving its alleged claims.

The *James* Case

On September 30, 2020, a class action complaint against PacifiCorp captioned *Jeanyne James et al. v. PacifiCorp,* ("*James*") was filed in Oregon Circuit Court in Multnomah County, Oregon ("Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon"). The complaint was filed by Oregon residents and businesses who sought to represent a class of all Oregon citizens and entities whose real or personal property was harmed beginning on September 7, 2020, by wildfires in Oregon allegedly caused by PacifiCorp. In November 2021, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint to limit the class to include Oregon citizens allegedly impacted by the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, as well as to add claims for noneconomic damages. The amended complaint alleged that PacifiCorp's assets contributed to the Oregon wildfires occurring on or after September 7, 2020, and that PacifiCorp acted with gross negligence, among other things. The amended complaint seeks damages similar to those described above, including not less than $600 million of economic damages and in excess of $1 billion of noneconomic damages for the plaintiffs and the class. Since the filing of the original class action complaint, several cases have been stayed pending consolidation into *James* and numerous *James* class members have been named and damages specified in various complaints.

The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon determined that the *James* case would be divided into a liability phase ("Phase I") and a damages phase ("Phase II"). In June 2023, a jury in the Phase I liability trial found PacifiCorp's conduct grossly negligent, reckless and willful as to each of the 17 named plaintiffs and the entire class. The jury awarded economic and noneconomic damages, as well as punitive damages. After the jury verdict, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon doubled the Phase I plaintiffs' economic damages, in accordance with Oregon law, and added punitive damages by applying a 0.25 multiplier to the awarded economic and noneconomic damages. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's subsequent motion to offset the damage awards by deducting insurance proceeds received by any of the plaintiffs.

Following the Phase I liability verdict, 1,889 *James* class members filed 10 separate mass complaints from April 2024 through October 2026 in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon, each premised on the Phase I liability verdict and referencing the original *James* case as the lead case. The *James* mass complaints make damages-only allegations seeking for each individual class member $5 million of economic damages, $25 million of noneconomic damages and punitive damages equal to 0.25 times the amount of economic and noneconomic damages, as well as doubling of economic damages. Complaints for some of the plaintiffs in the mass complaints have been dismissed, amended or re-filed. Additional complaints have been or may be filed by class plaintiffs based on trial activity.

While PacifiCorp's appeal of the Phase I liability verdict was pending, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon held numerous Phase II damages trials, in which a series of juries awarded damages to groups of *James* class members. The majority of these trials were scheduled pursuant to a case management order called "CMO No. 11." PacifiCorp filed notices of appeal for the subsequent jury verdicts in the Phase II damages trials once limited judgments were entered and any post-trial motions filed. The *James* jury verdicts to date have awarded total net damages of $1,252 million to 201 plaintiffs, including $133 million of doubled economic damages, $910 million of noneconomic damages, $244 million of punitive damages and partially offset by estimated insurance offsets of $35 million. To date, PacifiCorp has been required to bond the amounts awarded by the *James* limited judgments in order to stay payment of damages while on appeal. As of the date of this filing, PacifiCorp has posted bonds totaling $719 million associated with the limited judgments entered to date for 129 plaintiffs. As a result of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion, as described in more detail below, in May 2026, PacifiCorp filed a motion for discharge and release of existing bonds, which remains pending.

The Oregon Court of Appeals' opinion, issued on April 8, 2026, reversing the Phase I liability verdict explained that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon erred in instructing the jury that they could "assume that the evidence at the trial applies to all class members." The Oregon Court of Appeals further concluded that the erroneous jury instruction "was prejudicial to PacifiCorp" because it "gave rise to some likelihood that the jury reached an erroneous result." Because the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed and remanded on the instructional error issue presented in PacifiCorp's appellate brief, it did not address the majority of PacifiCorp's other appealed issues. However, the Oregon Court of Appeals emphasized that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon has the authority on remand to reconsider its class certification decision and reconsider whether a single class is appropriate in this case. The Oregon Court of Appeals determined PacifiCorp was the prevailing party and awarded costs to PacifiCorp.

On May 13, 2026, the *James* plaintiffs filed a petition with the Oregon Supreme Court for review of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion. On June 25, 2026, the Oregon Supreme Court issued an order allowing the petition for review and oral argument was held November 3, 2026.

At a May 2026 hearing, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's request to stay the remaining scheduled *James* Phase II damages trials, but permitted certain pre-trial activities, such as damages discovery and mediation, to continue, as well as scheduled a trial beginning September 2027 for 27 plaintiffs, all of whom live in a single geographic area. The stay is in effect until issuance of an appellate judgment by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *James* following (i) a decision on the merits by the Oregon Supreme Court affirming the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion or (ii) at least 14 days following a decision by the Oregon Supreme Court reversing the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion. Certain damages discovery related to previously scheduled CMO No. 11 trials resumed on August 10, 2026. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted plaintiffs' request to enter limited judgments on the already completed Phase II damages trials but granted PacifiCorp's request to waive bonding requirements on those judgments.

Estimated Losses for and Settlements Associated with the Wildfires

Based on the facts and circumstances available to PacifiCorp as of the date of this filing, including (i) cause and origin investigations; (ii) ongoing settlement and mediation activities; (iii) other litigation matters and upcoming legal proceedings; and (iv) the status of the *James* case, PacifiCorp recorded cumulative estimated probable losses associated with the Wildfires of $2,853 million through September 30, 2026. PacifiCorp's cumulative accrual includes estimates of probable losses for fire suppression costs, real and personal property damages, natural resource damages and noneconomic damages such as personal injury damages and loss of life damages that it is reasonably able to estimate at this time and which is subject to change as additional relevant information becomes available.

Through September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp paid $2,287 million in settlements associated with the Wildfires. As a result of the settlements, various trials have been cancelled. In October 2026 and through the date of this filing, PacifiCorp made additional settlement payments related to the Wildfires totaling $1 million.

The following table presents changes in PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ 572	$ 1,381	$ 1,161	$ 1,536
Accrued losses	—	100	—	100
Payments	(6)	(27)	(595)	(182)
Ending balance	$ 566	$ 1,454	$ 566	$ 1,454

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, $149 million and $734 million of PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires was classified as a current liability captioned Wildfires liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts reflected as current as of September 30, 2026, reflect amounts reasonably expected to be paid out within the next year based on settlements reached as well as ongoing settlement and mediation efforts. The remainder of PacifiCorp's liability for estimated losses associated with the Wildfires as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, was classified as a noncurrent liability captioned Wildfires liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of March 31, 2025, PacifiCorp had received all expected insurance recoveries with the final $98 million of proceeds received during the three-month period ended March 31, 2025. No additional insurance recoveries beyond those received to date are expected to be available.

It is reasonably possible PacifiCorp will incur material additional losses beyond the amounts accrued for the Wildfires that could have a material adverse effect on PacifiCorp's financial condition. PacifiCorp is currently unable to reasonably estimate a specific range of possible additional losses that could be incurred due to the number of properties and parties involved, including claimants in the class to the *James* case, the variation in the types of properties and damages and the ultimate outcome of legal actions, including mediation, settlement negotiations, jury verdicts and the *James* appeals process, including the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion and the plaintiffs' appeal at the Oregon Supreme Court.

(13) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes PacifiCorp's revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by line of business, with further disaggregation of retail by customer class (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Customer Revenue:				
Retail:				
Residential	$ 744	$ 750	$ 1,984	$ 2,022
Commercial	778	677	2,004	1,844
Industrial	345	381	1,042	1,095
Other retail	161	167	367	372
Total retail	2,028	1,975	5,397	5,333
Wholesale	81	37	133	65
Transmission	48	46	117	128
Other Customer Revenue	57	31	142	93
Total Customer Revenue	2,214	2,089	5,789	5,619
Other revenue	4	24	38	72
Total operating revenue	$ 2,218	$ 2,113	$ 5,827	$ 5,691

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of PacifiCorp during the periods included herein. Explanations include management's best estimate of the impact of weather, customer growth, usage trends and other factors. This discussion should be read in conjunction with PacifiCorp's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. PacifiCorp's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $357 million, an increase of $100 million, compared to 2025. The increase in net income was primarily due to higher utility margin and prior year wildfire loss accruals of $100 million, partially offset by higher net interest expense, higher operations and maintenance expense, higher depreciation and amortization expense and lower allowances for borrowed and equity funds used during construction. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher operating revenue and lower purchased electricity costs, partially offset by higher thermal fuel expense and higher wheeling expense. Retail customer volumes increased 1,591 GWh, or 9.9%, primarily due to increases in customer usage, an increase in the average number of customers and favorable impacts of weather. Wholesale electricity sales volumes increased 1,630 GWh, or 168.6%.

Net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $623 million, an increase of $84 million, compared to 2025. The increase in net income was primarily due to higher utility margin, $100 million of prior year wildfire loss accruals, lower depreciation and amortization expense and higher income tax benefit, partially offset by higher net interest expense, higher operations and maintenance expense, lower allowances for borrowed and equity funds used during construction and higher property and other taxes. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher operating revenue, lower thermal fuel expense and lower purchased electricity costs, partially offset by higher wheeling expense. Retail customer volumes increased 1,809 GWh, or 4.0%, primarily due to an increase in customer usage and an increase in the average number of customers, partially offset by unfavorable impacts of weather. Wholesale electricity sales volumes increased 1,934 GWh, or 72.8%.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Management utilizes various key financial measures that are prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as non-GAAP financial measures such as utility margin, to help evaluate results of operations. Utility margin is calculated as operating revenue less cost of fuel and energy, which are captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

PacifiCorp's cost of fuel and energy is generally recovered from its retail customers through regulatory recovery mechanisms and as a result, changes in PacifiCorp's expenses included in regulatory recovery mechanisms result in comparable changes to revenue. As such, management believes utility margin more appropriately and concisely explains results of operations rather than a discussion of revenue and cost of fuel and energy separately. Management believes the presentation of utility margin provides meaningful and valuable insight into the information management considers important to understanding the business and a measure of comparability to others in the industry.

Utility margin is not a measure calculated in accordance with GAAP and should be viewed as a supplement to and not a substitute for operating income, which is the most comparable financial measure prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of utility margin to operating income (in millions):

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin:								
Operating revenue	$ 2,218	$ 2,113	$ 105	5 %	$ 5,827	$ 5,691	$ 136	2 %
Cost of fuel and energy	906	940	(34)	(4)	2,301	2,381	(80)	(3)
Utility margin	1,312	1,173	139	12	3,526	3,310	216	7
Operations and maintenance	474	448	26	6	1,411	1,351	60	4
Wildfires losses	—	100	(100)	*	—	100	(100)	*
Depreciation and amortization	326	304	22	7	951	975	(24)	(2)
Property and other taxes	63	58	5	9	193	177	16	9
Operating income	$ 449	$ 263	$ 186	71 %	$ 971	$ 707	$ 264	37 %

* Not meaningful

Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 2,218	$ 2,113	$ 105	5 %	$ 5,827	$ 5,691	$ 136	2 %
Cost of fuel and energy	906	940	(34)	(4)	2,301	2,381	(80)	(3)
Utility margin	$ 1,312	$ 1,173	$ 139	12 %	$ 3,526	$ 3,310	$ 216	7 %
Sales (GWh):								
Residential	5,452	5,014	438	9 %	13,997	13,918	79	1 %
Commercial[1]	7,396	6,153	1,243	20	18,953	17,048	1,905	11
Industrial[1]	4,185	4,153	32	1	12,421	12,501	(80)	(1)
Other[1]	706	828	(122)	(15)	1,393	1,488	(95)	(6)
Total retail	17,739	16,148	1,591	10	46,764	44,955	1,809	4
Wholesale	2,597	967	1,630	169	4,589	2,655	1,934	73
Total sales	20,336	17,115	3,221	19 %	51,353	47,610	3,743	8 %
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	2,168	2,140	28	1 %	2,162	2,133	29	1 %
Average revenue per MWh:								
Retail	$114.51	$122.52	$ (8.01)	(7)%	$115.69	$118.77	$ (3.08)	(3)%
Wholesale	$ 31.16	$ 58.83	$ (27.67)	(47)%	$ 33.57	$ 46.98	$ (13.41)	(29)%
Heating degree days	208	103	105	102 %	5,388	5,911	(523)	(9)%
Cooling degree days	1,661	1,706	(45)	(3)%	2,139	2,264	(125)	(6)%
Sources of energy (GWh)[1]:								
Coal	6,162	6,634	(472)	(7)%	14,172	17,768	(3,596)	(20)%
Natural gas	6,027	4,586	1,441	31	13,250	11,552	1,698	15
Wind[2]	1,532	1,281	251	20	6,788	5,278	1,510	29
Hydroelectric and other[2]	311	406	(95)	(23)	1,697	2,086	(389)	(19)
Total energy generated	14,032	12,907	1,125	9	35,907	36,684	(777)	(2)
Energy purchased	8,147	5,491	2,656	48	19,183	14,679	4,504	31
Total	22,179	18,398	3,781	21 %	55,090	51,363	3,727	7 %
Average cost of energy per MWh:								
Energy generated[3]	$ 25.87	$ 26.60	$ (0.73)	(3)%	$ 24.26	$ 25.44	$ (1.18)	(5)%
Energy purchased	$ 38.88	$ 69.36	$ (30.48)	(44)%	$ 44.20	$ 60.14	$ (15.94)	(27)%

(1) GWh amounts are net of energy used by the related generating facilities.

(2) All or some of the renewable energy attributes associated with generation from these sources may be: (a) used in future years to comply with RPS or other regulatory requirements or (b) sold to third parties in the form of RECs or other environmental commodities.

(3) The average cost per MWh of energy generated includes only the cost of fuel associated with the generating facilities.

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

Utility margin increased $139 million, or 12%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $64 million of lower purchased electricity costs, mainly from lower average market prices;
- $53 million increase in retail revenue from higher volumes, partially offset by lower average prices. Retail prices decreased primarily due to lower tariff prices associated with the Utah EBA, partially offset by favorable product mix. Retail customer volumes increased 9.9%, primarily due to favorable Oregon and Utah commercial customer usage, mainly due to favorable data centers usage, favorable Utah residential customer usage, an increase in the average number of customers, mainly in Utah and Oregon and favorable weather-related impacts on Utah residential and commercial customers, partially offset by unfavorable Idaho irrigation customer usage and unfavorable weather-related impacts on Oregon residential and commercial customers;
- $28 million of lower coal-fueled generation costs from lower prices, partially offset by higher volumes;
- $24 million increase in wholesale revenue due to higher volumes and average market prices;
- $15 million of higher REC sales; and
- $9 million of higher revenue associated with transmission service reimbursements.

The increases above were partially offset by:

- $48 million of higher natural gas-fueled generation from higher volumes, partially offset by lower prices;
- $7 million of higher wheeling expense primarily due to higher volumes; and
- $3 million of lower net power cost deferrals due to lower deferrals of $127 million, partially offset by lower amortization of $124 million primarily due to the Utah EBA (offset in retail revenue).

Operations and maintenance increased $26 million, or 6%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $15 million of higher demand side management amortization driven by increased spend (offset in retail revenue);
- $9 million of higher costs associated with injuries and damages, excluding the Wildfires;
- $8 million of higher general plant and maintenance costs; and
- $7 million of higher consulting services costs.

The increases above were partially offset by:

- $11 million of lower legal fees;
- $7 million of lower insurance expense primarily due to lower liability insurance premiums; and
- $7 million of lower vegetation management and wildfire mitigation costs, primarily from lower amortization of prior year deferrals.

Wildfires losses decreased $100 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 due to a decrease in loss accruals associated with the 2020 Wildfires.

Depreciation and amortization increased $22 million, or 7%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher average in-service plant and higher amortization associated with BESS agreements accounted for as finance leases.

Property and other taxes increased $5 million, or 9%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher property taxes in Oregon and Utah.

Interest expense increased $84 million, or 42%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher average long-term debt balances due to the issuance of $1.1 billion of junior subordinated notes in February 2026, the issuance of $400 million and $2.5 billion of first mortgage bonds in February 2026 and March 2026, respectively, and higher interest expense associated with energy storage agreements accounted for as finance leases.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds decreased $6 million, or 11%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to lower qualified construction work-in-progress balances, partially offset by higher rates.

Interest and dividend income increased $11 million, or 39%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher investment income from higher cash investment balances, partially offset by lower interest income on regulatory assets.

Income tax benefit decreased $2 million, or 2%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (39)% and (66)% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $2 million decrease was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and lower benefits from the effects of ratemaking, partially offset by higher PTCs from PacifiCorp's wind-powered generating facilities.

First Nine Months of 2026 compared to First Nine Months of 2025

Utility margin increased $216 million, or 7%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $90 million of lower coal-fueled generation costs due to lower volumes and lower prices;
- $71 million increase in retail revenue due to higher average retail volumes, partially offset by lower prices. Retail prices decreased primarily due to $87 million of prior year utilization of certain existing regulatory liabilities due to the buy-down of certain plant balances pursuant to the prior year Utah general rate case order (fully offset in depreciation and amortization expense) and unfavorable tariff changes mainly associated with the Utah EBA and Wyoming ECAM, partially offset by favorable product mix. Retail customer volumes increased 4.0%, primarily due to favorable Oregon and Utah commercial customer usage, mainly due to data centers, an increase in the average number of commercial and residential customers across the service territory, favorable Utah residential customer usage, partially offset by unfavorable weather-related impacts on residential and commercial customers, unfavorable Washington and Utah industrial customer usage and unfavorable Idaho irrigation customer usage;
- $35 million of lower purchased electricity costs from lower average market prices, partially offset by higher volumes;
- $31 million of higher REC sales;
- $29 million of higher wholesale revenue primarily due to higher volumes, partially offset by lower average market prices;
- $24 million of higher revenue associated with transmission service reimbursements; and
- $4 million of lower net amortization of net power cost deferrals due to lower amortization of $104 million primarily due to the Utah EBA and Wyoming PCAM (offset in retail revenue), partially offset by lower deferrals of $100 million.

The increases above were partially offset by:

- $21 million of higher wheeling expense primarily due to higher volumes;
- $28 million of higher natural gas-fueled generation costs from higher volumes, partially offset by lower prices; and
- $11 million of lower wheeling revenue primarily due to lower volumes.

Operations and maintenance increased $60 million, or 4%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $35 million of higher costs associated with injuries and damages and related settlements, excluding the Wildfires;
- $27 million of higher demand side management amortization driven by increased spend (offset in retail revenue);
- $13 million of higher vegetation management and wildfire mitigation costs, primarily from lower current year cost deferrals, higher amortization of prior year deferrals and higher gross costs;
- $13 million due to lower federal grant reimbursements;
- $11 million of higher consulting services costs; and
- $9 million increase due to lower capitalized labor costs.

The increases above were partially offset by:

- $16 million of lower insurance expense due to lower liability insurance premiums and lower amortization of prior deferrals;
- $15 million of prior year plant disallowance loss of Utah's share of certain assets on the Klamath River hydroelectric system as a result of the 2025 Utah general rate case order;

- $13 million of lower legal fees; and
- $9 million of lower general plant and maintenance costs.

Wildfires losses decreased $100 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 due to a decrease in loss accruals associated with the 2020 Wildfires.

Depreciation and amortization decreased $24 million, or 2%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to the prior year buy-down of certain plant balances pursuant to the Utah general rate case order (fully offset in retail revenue), partially offset by higher average in-service plant, higher amortization associated with BESS agreements accounted for as finance leases and the change in the annual allocation adjustment for Oregon incremental depreciation of coal plants in the prior year.

Property and other taxes increased $16 million, or 9%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher property taxes in Oregon and Utah.

Interest expense increased $192 million, or 33%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher average long-term debt balances due to the issuance of $850 million and $1.1 billion of junior subordinated notes in March 2025 and February 2026, respectively, the issuance of $400 million and $2.5 billion of first mortgage bonds in February 2026 and March 2026, respectively, and higher interest expense associated with energy storage agreements accounted for as finance leases.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds decreased $20 million, or 12%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower qualified construction work-in-progress balances, partially offset by higher rates.

Interest and dividend income increased $20 million, or 23%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher investment income from higher cash investment balances, partially offset by lower interest income on regulatory assets.

Income tax benefit increased $20 million, or 13%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 and the effective tax rate was (39)% for 2026 and (40)% for 2025. The $20 million increase is primarily due to higher recognized PTCs from PacifiCorp's wind-powered generating facilities, partially offset by higher pre-tax book income and lower benefit from the effects of ratemaking.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

PacifiCorp's liquidity has been impacted by the Wildfires, resulting in increased debt and additional financing activities to fund its operations, implement its business strategy, make interest payments, make scheduled repayments of long-term debt, finance its capital investments and fund potential future settlements associated with the Wildfires. To help mitigate PacifiCorp's liquidity pressures, BHE has indicated that it will suspend dividends for the next several years in order to allow PacifiCorp to accumulate cash that may be necessary in the event of additional future settlements associated with the Wildfires and to improve its capital structure.

As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp's total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents[(1)]	$	2,010
Credit facility, maturing 2029		3,000
Less:		
Short-term debt		—
Net credit facility		3,000
Total net liquidity	$	5,010

(1) Excludes a $249 million investment in a U.S. Treasury Bill included in other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Refer to "Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit" below for further discussion regarding PacifiCorp's credit facilities.

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $1,491 million and $1,757 million, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to higher cash paid for wildfire settlements, higher cash paid for interest, lower insurance reimbursements related to wildfire liabilities and higher transmission and service deposit refunds, partially offset by lower cash paid for income taxes and higher collections from retail customers.

The timing of PacifiCorp's income tax cash flows from period to period can be significantly affected by the estimated federal income tax payment methods selected and assumptions made for each payment date.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $(2,386) million and $(2,171) million, respectively. The change is primarily due to the purchase of a $245 million six-month U.S Treasury Bill, partially offset by a decrease in capital expenditures of $11 million. Refer to "Future Uses of Cash" for discussion of capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, were $2.8 billion. Sources of cash consisted of net proceeds from the issuance of senior secured debt of $2.9 billion and junior subordinated notes of $1.1 billion. Uses of cash consisted primarily of $1.0 billion for the net repayment of short-term debt, $100 million for the repayment of long-term debt and $23 million for the repayment of financing leases.

For a discussion of recent financing transactions, refer to Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, were $418 million. Sources of cash consisted of net proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debt of $841 million. Uses of cash consisted primarily of $250 million for the repayment of long-term debt and $165 million for the repayment of short-term debt.

Debt Restrictions

During the first quarter of 2026, certain state regulatory orders that authorized BHE's acquisition of PacifiCorp were modified for a limited term to indirectly limit PacifiCorp's capital structure by requiring the consolidated equity of PPW Holdings LLC as a percentage of total consolidated PPW Holdings LLC capitalization, excluding short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt, to be no less than 40.00% for the Washington and Wyoming commitments and no less than 35.00% for the Oregon, Idaho and California commitments. The modifications will be in place for three years with options to extend. As of September 30, 2026, consolidated PPW Holdings LLC equity exceeded these thresholds.

Short-term Debt

Regulatory authorities limit PacifiCorp to $3.0 billion of short-term debt. As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp had no short-term debt outstanding.

Long-term Debt Authorizations

PacifiCorp currently has regulatory authority from the OPUC and the IPUC to issue an additional $150 million of long-term debt. PacifiCorp's authorization from the IPUC is through April 2029. PacifiCorp must make a notice filing with the WUTC prior to any future issuance. PacifiCorp currently has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the SEC to issue an indeterminate amount of first mortgage bonds and unsecured debt securities through July 2027.

Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit

In June 2026, PacifiCorp amended its existing $2.0 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment increased the commitment of the lenders to $3.0 billion, extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement. PacifiCorp's $900 million 364-day unsecured credit facility expired in June 2026. As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp's $255 million letter of credit capacity under its $3.0 billion revolving credit facility was fully available.

In April 2026, PacifiCorp entered into a $2.55 billion letter of credit agreement, effective May 18, 2026, under which letters of credit will be made available solely to provide collateral support for surety bonds issued pursuant to a corresponding surety arrangement for supersedeas undertakings to secure the performance and stay enforcement of trial court judgments entered against PacifiCorp relating to the *James* case. Refer to Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding this arrangement.

Future Uses of Cash

PacifiCorp has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, the issuance of commercial paper, the use of unsecured revolving credit facilities, bank loans, capital contributions and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which PacifiCorp has access to external financing depend on a variety of factors, including PacifiCorp's credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk associated with PacifiCorp and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the utility industry.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, impacts to customer rates; changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; outcomes of regulatory proceedings, including regulatory filings for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity; outcomes of legal actions associated with the Wildfires, including the *James* case; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; new customer requests; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital.

PacifiCorp's historical and forecast capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items, are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Electric transmission	$ 472	$ 522	$ 832
Electric distribution	569	475	713
Wildfire prevention	591	445	527
Wind generation	184	28	49
Other	363	698	650
Total	$ 2,179	$ 2,168	$ 2,771

PacifiCorp's historical and forecast capital expenditures include the following:

- Electric transmission includes both growth projects and operating expenditures. Transmission growth primarily reflects costs associated with major transmission projects totaling $298 million and $153 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for major transmission projects that are expected to be placed in-service through 2032 totals $145 million for the remainder of 2026.

- Electric distribution includes both growth projects and operating expenditures. Growth expenditures include spending on new customer connections totaling $216 million and $243 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for new customer connections totals $123 million for the remainder of 2026. The remaining investments primarily relate to expenditures for distribution operations.
- Wildfire prevention includes operating expenditures totaling $445 million and $591 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for wildfire prevention totals $82 million for the remainder of 2026.
- Other includes both growth projects and operating expenditures. Expenditures for information technology totaled $60 million and $96 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned information technology spending totals $48 million for the remainder of 2026. The remaining investments relate to operating projects that consist of routine expenditures for generation and other infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand.

Energy Supply Planning

As required by certain state regulations, PacifiCorp uses an IRP to develop a long-term resource plan to ensure that PacifiCorp can continue to provide reliable and cost-effective electric service to its customers while maintaining compliance with existing and evolving environmental laws and regulations. PacifiCorp files its IRP biennially with the state commissions in each of the six states where PacifiCorp operates. Four states indicate whether the IRP meets the state commission's IRP standards and guidelines, a process referred to as "acknowledgment" in some states. Acknowledgment by a state commission does not address cost recovery or prudency of resources ultimately selected.

In March 2025, PacifiCorp filed its 2025 IRP in Utah, Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Idaho and California. The 2025 IRP highlighted a need for investment in transmission infrastructure, renewable solar and wind resources, new energy storage, conversion of coal-fueled generating units to natural gas, demand response and energy efficiency programs and carbon capture technology. Subsequent to filing the 2025 IRP, PacifiCorp filed the 2025 Clean Energy Plan ("CEP") in Oregon in June 2025, and the 2025 Clean Energy Implementation Plan ("CEIP") in Washington in October 2025, as required by clean energy laws in each state. In December 2025, the IPUC acknowledged the 2025 IRP. In March 2026, PacifiCorp filed its 2025 IRP Update in all states. Also in March 2026, the WUTC approved PacifiCorp's 2025 CEIP; however, the WUTC no longer takes action on utility IRPs. In June 2026, the UPSC acknowledged the 2025 IRP. In October 2026, the OPUC determined that PacifiCorp is making continual progress toward its clean energy planning requirements though it had declined to acknowledge the 2025 IRP and the 2025 CEP long-term plans earlier in the year.

Requests for Proposals

PacifiCorp issues individual RFPs to procure resources identified in the IRP or resources driven by customer demands and regulatory policy changes. The IRP and the RFPs provide for the identification and staged procurement of resources to meet load or state-specific compliance obligations. Depending upon the specific RFP, applicable laws and regulations may require PacifiCorp to file draft RFPs with the UPSC, the OPUC and the WUTC. Approval by the UPSC, the OPUC or the WUTC may be required depending on the nature of the RFPs.

The RFP for new generating and energy storage resources that will serve Washington customers and be recovered through Washington retail rates was issued to market in September 2025. PacifiCorp filed its final report on the RFP with the WUTC in June 2026, and negotiations with the successful bidders are in process.

The RFP for new generating and energy storage resources that will serve Oregon customers and be recovered through Oregon retail rates was issued to market in October 2025. The OPUC acknowledged the final shortlist of bids in June 2026. In August 2026, PacifiCorp filed an expedited application for a second phase of the RFP targeting non-emitting resources that was approved for issuance in October 2026 and issued to market in November 2026.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes in cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of PacifiCorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than those disclosed in Notes 6, 7 and 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Regulatory Matters

PacifiCorp is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding PacifiCorp's current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

PacifiCorp is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact PacifiCorp's current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance, including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. PacifiCorp believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and PacifiCorp is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Collateral and Contingent Features

Debt securities of PacifiCorp are rated by credit rating agencies. Assigned credit ratings are based on each rating agency's assessment of PacifiCorp's ability to, in general, meet the obligations of its issued debt securities. The credit ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, and there is no assurance that a particular credit rating will continue for any given period of time. As of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp's issuer credit ratings for senior unsecured debt from the recognized credit rating agencies were investment grade.

PacifiCorp has no credit rating downgrade triggers that would accelerate the maturity dates of outstanding debt and a change in ratings is not an event of default under the applicable debt instruments. PacifiCorp's unsecured revolving credit facilities do not require the maintenance of a minimum credit rating level to draw upon their availability. However, commitment fees and interest rates under the credit facilities are tied to credit ratings and increase or decrease when the ratings change. A ratings downgrade could also increase the future cost of commercial paper, short- and long-term debt issuances or new credit facilities. Certain authorizations or exemptions by regulatory commissions for the issuance of securities are valid as long as PacifiCorp maintains investment grade ratings on senior secured debt. A downgrade below that level would necessitate new regulatory applications and approvals.

In accordance with industry practice, certain wholesale energy agreements, including contracts for purchases, sales and transportation of electricity, natural gas, and coal, some of which are accounted for as derivatives, contain credit support provisions that in part base certain collateral requirements on credit ratings for senior unsecured debt as reported by one or more of the recognized credit rating agencies. These agreements may provide bilateral rights to demand cash or other security if credit exposures on a net basis exceed specified rating-dependent threshold levels ("credit-risk-related contingent features"). These agreements and other agreements that do not refer to specified rating-dependent thresholds may provide the right for counterparties to demand "adequate assurance" if there is a material adverse change in PacifiCorp's creditworthiness. These rights can vary by contract and by counterparty. If all credit-risk-related contingent features or adequate assurance provisions for these agreements had been triggered as of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp would have been required to post $152 million of additional collateral. PacifiCorp's collateral requirements associated with wholesale energy agreements could fluctuate considerably due to market price volatility; changes in credit ratings; changes in legislation or regulation or other factors; and if counterparties demand adequate assurance in the event of a material adverse change in PacifiCorp's creditworthiness. Refer to Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for a discussion of PacifiCorp's collateral requirements specific to PacifiCorp's derivative contracts.

As described in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q, PacifiCorp had posted surety bonds totaling $719 million as of September 30, 2026, to stay payment of damages in the *James* case pending appeals. A limited number of the surety bond agreements include contingent features associated with PacifiCorp's financial condition. If all financial condition-related contingent features associated with the surety bonds had been triggered as of September 30, 2026, PacifiCorp would have been required to post $139 million of cash collateral.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, pension and other postretirement benefits, income taxes and wildfire loss contingencies. For additional discussion of PacifiCorp's critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of PacifiCorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in PacifiCorp's assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for discussion of loss contingencies related to the Wildfires.

MidAmerican Funding, LLC and its subsidiaries and MidAmerican Energy Company
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
MidAmerican Energy Company

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy") as of September 30, 2026, the related statements of operations, and changes in shareholder's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the balance sheet of MidAmerican Energy as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of MidAmerican Energy's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to MidAmerican Energy in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Des Moines, Iowa
November 6, 2026

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 621	$ 670
Trade receivables, net	624	453
Income tax receivable	—	82
Inventories	352	334
Prepayments	151	119
Other current assets	87	63
Total current assets	1,835	1,721
Property, plant and equipment, net	24,721	24,056
Regulatory assets	329	304
Investments and restricted investments	1,344	1,274
Other assets	292	288
Total assets	$ 28,521	$ 27,643

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 465	$ 505
Accrued interest	100	120
Accrued property, income and other taxes	293	198
Current portion of long-term debt	379	4
Other current liabilities	148	96
Total current liabilities	1,385	923
Long-term debt	8,830	9,203
Regulatory liabilities	1,200	1,323
Deferred income taxes	3,881	3,760
Asset retirement obligations	899	870
Other long-term liabilities	931	822
Total liabilities	17,126	16,901
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock - 350 shares authorized, no par value, 71 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	561	561
Retained earnings	10,834	10,181
Total shareholder's equity	11,395	10,742
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 28,521	$ 27,643

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue:				
Regulated electric	$ 1,163	$ 1,026	$ 2,670	$ 2,436
Regulated natural gas and other	110	100	615	564
Total operating revenue	1,273	1,126	3,285	3,000
Operating expenses:				
Cost of fuel and energy	329	266	669	543
Cost of natural gas purchased for resale and other	48	43	388	346
Operations and maintenance	257	241	708	703
Depreciation and amortization	251	209	810	771
Property and other taxes	46	45	136	133
Total operating expenses	931	804	2,711	2,496
Operating income	342	322	574	504
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(106)	(100)	(317)	(301)
Allowance for borrowed funds	8	9	21	24
Allowance for equity funds	23	23	59	62
Other, net	13	22	45	50
Total other income (expense)	(62)	(46)	(192)	(165)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	280	276	382	339
Income tax expense (benefit)	(63)	(65)	(472)	(479)
Net income	$ 343	$ 341	$ 854	$ 818

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,097	$ 10,658
Net income	—	—	341	341
Other equity transactions	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,437	$ 10,998
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ —	$ 561	$ 9,620	$ 10,181
Net income	—	—	818	818
Other equity transactions	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,437	$ 10,998
Balance, June 30, 2026	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,492	$ 11,053
Net income	—	—	343	343
Other equity transactions	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,834	$ 11,395
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,181	$ 10,742
Net income	—	—	854	854
Common stock dividend	—	—	(200)	(200)
Other equity transactions	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ —	$ 561	$ 10,834	$ 11,395

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 854	$ 818
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	810	771
Amortization of utility plant to other operating expenses	30	27
Allowance for equity funds	(59)	(62)
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits, net	80	65
Other, net	(31)	(37)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	(325)	(231)
Inventories	(18)	55
Accrued property, income and other taxes, net	173	67
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(65)	(4)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,449	1,469
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,413)	(1,210)
Purchases of marketable securities	(470)	(340)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	511	339
Other, net	(34)	5
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,406)	(1,206)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Common stock dividends	(200)	—
Repayments of long-term debt	(3)	(16)
Other, net	115	137
Net cash flows from financing activities	(88)	121
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(45)	384
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	676	555
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 631	$ 939

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) General

MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy") is a public utility with electric and natural gas operations and is the principal subsidiary of MHC Inc. ("MHC"). MHC is a holding company that conducts no business other than the ownership of its subsidiaries. MHC's nonregulated subsidiary is Midwest Capital Group, Inc. MHC is the direct wholly owned subsidiary of MidAmerican Funding, LLC ("MidAmerican Funding"), which is an Iowa limited liability company with Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE") as its sole member. BHE is a holding company headquartered in Iowa, that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with MidAmerican Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Financial Statements included in MidAmerican Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in MidAmerican Energy's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. MidAmerican Energy is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU No. 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations Topic 818 which establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of environmental credits and related regulatory obligations. This guidance provides a framework for accounting for environmental credit assets, including those generated, purchased or received and environmental credit obligations. It also requires entities to assess the intended use of environmental credits, and, in certain cases, evaluate such credits for impairment. ASU 2026-02 introduces enhanced annual disclosure requirements related to environmental credits and associated obligations. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. MidAmerican Energy is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Financial Statements.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist substantially of funds restricted for wildlife preservation. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 621	$ 670
Restricted cash and cash equivalents in other current assets	10	6
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 631	$ 676

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Utility plant:			
Generation	20-62 years	$ 18,302	$ 18,804
Transmission	55-80 years	3,398	3,297
Electric distribution	15-80 years	6,511	6,326
Natural gas distribution	30-75 years	2,648	2,600
Utility plant in-service		30,859	31,027
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(8,395)	(8,304)
Utility plant in-service, net		22,464	22,723
Nonregulated, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	20-50 years	10	10
		22,474	22,733
Construction work-in-progress		2,247	1,323
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 24,721	$ 24,056

Under a revenue sharing arrangement in Iowa, MidAmerican Energy accrues throughout the year a regulatory liability based on the extent to which its anticipated annual equity return exceeds specified thresholds, with an equal amount recorded in depreciation and amortization expense. The annual regulatory liability accrual reduces utility plant upon final determination of the amount. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, $20 million and $38 million, respectively, is reflected in depreciation and amortization expense on the Statements of Operations.

(5) Recent Financing Transactions

Credit Facilities

In June 2026, MidAmerican Energy amended its existing $1.5 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement.

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, MidAmerican Energy's provision for income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, MidAmerican Energy had a net payable to BHE of $119 million and a net receivable from BHE of $79 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. MidAmerican Energy received net cash payments for income tax from BHE totaling $748 million and $634 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to MidAmerican Energy's effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 59	21.0 %	$ 58	21.0 %	$ 80	21.0 %	$ 71	21.0 %
State income tax, net of federal income tax	(2)	(0.7)	(2)	(0.7)	(4)	(1.1)	(3)	(0.9)
Energy-related tax credits	(110)	(39.3)	(116)	(42.0)	(537)	(140.6)	(547)	(161.4)
Other adjustments:								
Effects of ratemaking	(7)	(2.5)	(3)	(1.1)	(8)	(2.1)	(2)	(0.6)
Other, net	(3)	(1.0)	(2)	(0.7)	(3)	(0.8)	2	0.6
Effective income tax rate	$ (63)	(22.5)%	$ (65)	(23.5)%	$ (472)	(123.6)%	$ (479)	(141.3)%

Energy-related tax credits relate primarily to production tax credits ("PTC") earned by MidAmerican Energy's wind- and solar-powered generating facilities. Federal renewable electricity PTCs are earned as energy from qualifying wind- and solar-powered generating facilities is produced and sold and are based on a per-kilowatt hour rate pursuant to the applicable federal income tax law. MidAmerican Energy recognizes its renewable electricity PTCs throughout the year based on when the credits are earned and excludes them from the annual effective tax rate that is the basis for the interim recognition of the remaining income tax expense. Wind- and solar-powered generating facilities are eligible for the credits for 10 years from the date the qualifying generating facilities are placed in-service.

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

MidAmerican Energy sponsors a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering a majority of all employees of BHE and its domestic energy subsidiaries other than PacifiCorp and NV Energy, Inc. MidAmerican Energy also sponsors certain postretirement healthcare and life insurance benefits covering substantially all retired employees of BHE and its domestic energy subsidiaries other than PacifiCorp and NV Energy, Inc.

Net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the plans of MidAmerican Energy and the aforementioned affiliates included the following components (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Pension:				
Service cost	$ 2	$ 2	$ 6	$ 6
Interest cost	7	7	22	23
Expected return on plan assets	(8)	(7)	(24)	(23)
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 1	$ 2	$ 4	$ 6
Other postretirement:				
Service cost	$ 1	$ 1	$ 3	$ 3
Interest cost	3	3	9	9
Expected return on plan assets	(4)	(5)	(14)	(14)
Net amortization	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Net periodic benefit credit	$ (1)	$ (2)	$ (4)	$ (4)

Amounts other than the service cost for pension and other postretirement benefit plans are recorded in other, net on the Statements of Operations. Employer contributions to the pension and other postretirement benefit plans during 2026 are expected to be $12 million and $1 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2026, $10 million and $1 million of contributions had been made to the pension and other postretirement benefit plans, respectively.

(8) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of MidAmerican Energy's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. MidAmerican Energy has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that MidAmerican Energy has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect MidAmerican Energy's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. MidAmerican Energy develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents MidAmerican Energy's financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other[1]	Total
As of September 30, 2026:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 4	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 3
Money market mutual funds	612	—	—	—	612
Debt securities:					
U.S. government obligations	318	—	—	—	318
Corporate obligations	—	101	—	—	101
Municipal obligations	—	1	—	—	1
Equity securities:					
U.S. companies	567	—	—	—	567
International companies	7	—	—	—	7
Investment funds	15	—	—	—	15
	$ 1,519	$ 106	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 1,624
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ (17)	$ (10)	$ 10	$ (17)

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other[1]	Total
As of December 31, 2025:					
Assets:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ 3	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 2
Money market mutual funds	622	—	—	—	622
Debt securities:					
U.S. government obligations	284	—	—	—	284
Corporate obligations	—	133	—	—	133
Municipal obligations	—	2	—	—	2
Equity securities:					
U.S. companies	548	—	—	—	548
International companies	9	—	—	—	9
Investment funds	20	—	—	—	20
	$ 1,483	$ 138	$ 1	$ (2)	$ 1,620
Liabilities:					
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ (18)	$ (3)	$ 7	$ (14)

(1) Represents netting under master netting arrangements and a net cash collateral receivable of $8 million and $5 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

MidAmerican Energy's investments in money market mutual funds and debt and equity securities are stated at fair value, with debt securities accounted for as available-for-sale securities. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value. In the absence of a quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security, the fair value is determined using pricing models or net asset values based on observable market inputs and quoted market prices of securities with similar characteristics.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of MidAmerican Energy's commodity derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant Level 3 inputs (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ (2)	$ —	$ (2)	$ (2)
Changes in fair value recognized in net regulatory assets	(9)	(6)	(13)	(6)
Settlements	2	2	6	4
Ending balance	$ (9)	$ (4)	$ (9)	$ (4)

MidAmerican Energy's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Balance Sheets. The fair value of MidAmerican Energy's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The carrying value of MidAmerican Energy's variable-rate long-term debt approximates fair value because of the frequent repricing of these instruments at market rates. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of MidAmerican Energy's long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 9,209	$ 7,739	$ 9,207	$ 8,416

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

MidAmerican Energy has the following firm commitments that are not reflected on the Balance Sheets.

Construction Commitments

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, MidAmerican Energy entered into firm construction commitments totaling $613 million for the remainder of 2026 through 2029 related to the construction of wind-powered, solar-powered and natural gas-powered generating facilities in Iowa.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

MidAmerican Energy is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. MidAmerican Energy believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Legal Matters

MidAmerican Energy is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. MidAmerican Energy does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its financial results.

(10) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes MidAmerican Energy's revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by line of business, with further disaggregation of retail by customer class, including a reconciliation to MidAmerican Energy's reportable segment information included in Note 12 (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026				For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other	Total	Electric	Natural Gas	Other	Total
Customer Revenue:								
Retail:								
Residential	$ 305	$ 60	$ —	$ 365	$ 669	$ 342	$ —	$ 1,011
Commercial	133	19	—	152	302	127	—	429
Industrial	529	5	—	534	1,180	18	—	1,198
Natural gas transportation services	—	14	—	14	—	42	—	42
Other retail	57	1	—	58	131	3	—	134
Total retail	1,024	99	—	1,123	2,282	532	—	2,814
Wholesale	111	9	—	120	300	77	—	377
Multi-value transmission projects	15	—	—	15	41	—	—	41
Other Customer Revenue	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	5
Total Customer Revenue	1,150	108	1	1,259	2,623	609	5	3,237
Other revenue	13	1	—	14	47	1	—	48
Total operating revenue	$ 1,163	$ 109	$ 1	$ 1,273	$ 2,670	$ 610	$ 5	$ 3,285

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025				For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other	Total	Electric	Natural Gas	Other	Total
Customer Revenue:								
Retail:								
Residential	$ 279	$ 55	$ —	$ 334	$ 637	$ 324	$ —	$ 961
Commercial	121	17	—	138	290	119	—	409
Industrial	444	5	—	449	1,020	19	—	1,039
Natural gas transportation services	—	12	—	12	—	39	—	39
Other retail	50	1	—	51	126	3	—	129
Total retail	894	90	—	984	2,073	504	—	2,577
Wholesale	109	9	—	118	266	56	—	322
Multi-value transmission projects	14	—	—	14	41	—	—	41
Other Customer Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total Customer Revenue	1,017	99	—	1,116	2,380	560	3	2,943
Other revenue	9	1	—	10	56	1	—	57
Total operating revenue	$ 1,026	$ 100	$ —	$ 1,126	$ 2,436	$ 561	$ 3	$ 3,000

(11) Shareholder's Equity

In June 2026, MidAmerican Energy paid $200 million in a cash dividend to its parent company, MHC.

(12) Segment Information

MidAmerican Energy's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its President and Chief Executive Officer. Net income for each reportable segment is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital to each reportable segment, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, as well as unique risks and opportunities.

MidAmerican Energy has identified two reportable operating segments: regulated electric and regulated natural gas. The regulated electric segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and from wholesale sales. The regulated natural gas segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and also obtains revenue by transporting natural gas owned by others through its distribution system. Pricing for regulated electric and regulated natural gas sales are established separately by regulatory agencies; therefore, management also reviews each segment separately to make decisions regarding allocation of resources and in evaluating performance. Common operating costs are allocated to each segment based on certain factors, which primarily relate to the nature of the cost.

The following tables provide information on a reportable segment basis (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 1,163	$ 109	$ 1	$ 1,273
Cost of sales	329	48	—	377
Operations and maintenance	210	46	1	257
Depreciation and amortization	234	17	—	251
Property and other taxes	43	3	—	46
Operating income (loss)	347	(5)	—	342
Interest expense	(97)	(9)	—	(106)
Interest and dividend income	6	1	—	7
Income tax expense (benefit)	(56)	(6)	(1)	(63)
Other segment items[2]	36	(1)	2	37
Net income (loss)	$ 348	$ (8)	$ 3	$ 343
Capital expenditures	$ 481	$ 44	$ —	$ 525

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,670	$ 610	$ 5	$ 3,285
Cost of sales	669	388	—	1,057
Operations and maintenance	576	131	1	708
Depreciation and amortization	757	53	—	810
Property and other taxes	124	12	—	136
Operating income	544	26	4	574
Interest expense	(291)	(26)	—	(317)
Interest and dividend income	17	2	—	19
Income tax expense (benefit)	(470)	(2)	—	(472)
Other segment items[2]	101	4	1	106
Net income	$ 841	$ 8	$ 5	$ 854
Capital expenditures	$ 1,316	$ 97	$ —	$ 1,413

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 1,026	$ 100	$ —	$ 1,126
Cost of sales	266	43	—	309
Operations and maintenance	205	36	—	241
Depreciation and amortization	191	18	—	209
Property and other taxes	41	4	—	45
Operating income	323	(1)	—	322
Interest expense	(92)	(8)	—	(100)
Interest and dividend income	9	1	—	10
Income tax expense (benefit)	(62)	(2)	(1)	(65)
Other segment items[2]	40	4	—	44
Net income (loss)	$ 342	$ (2)	$ 1	$ 341
Capital expenditures	$ 435	$ 35	$ —	$ 470

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,436	$ 561	$ 3	$ 3,000
Cost of sales	543	345	1	889
Operations and maintenance	599	103	1	703
Depreciation and amortization	719	52	—	771
Property and other taxes	122	11	—	133
Operating income	453	50	1	504
Interest expense	(278)	(23)	—	(301)
Interest and dividend income	22	2	—	24
Income tax expense (benefit)	(488)	8	1	(479)
Other segment items[2]	104	10	(2)	112
Net income (loss)	$ 789	$ 31	$ (2)	$ 818
Capital expenditures	$ 1,118	$ 91	$ 1	$ 1,210

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets:		
Regulated electric	$ 26,339	$ 25,495
Regulated natural gas	2,181	2,145
Other[1]	1	3
Total assets	$ 28,521	$ 27,643

(1) The differences between the reportable segment amounts and the consolidated amounts, described as Other, relate to nonregulated activities of MidAmerican Energy.

(2) Other segment items include allowance for borrowed and equity funds, gains (losses) on marketable securities and other income (expense).

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Managers and Member of
MidAmerican Funding, LLC

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of MidAmerican Funding, LLC and subsidiaries ("MidAmerican Funding") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, and changes in member's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet of MidAmerican Funding as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of MidAmerican Funding's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to MidAmerican Funding in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB and with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to reviews of interim financial information. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Des Moines, Iowa
November 6, 2026

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 623	$ 672
Trade receivables, net	624	453
Income tax receivable	—	82
Inventories	352	334
Prepayments	151	119
Other current assets	84	57
Total current assets	1,834	1,717
Property, plant and equipment, net	24,730	24,065
Goodwill	1,270	1,270
Regulatory assets	329	304
Investments and restricted investments	1,345	1,276
Other assets	292	286
Total assets	$ 29,800	$ 28,918

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 464	$ 498
Accrued interest	102	126
Accrued property, income and other taxes	293	198
Note payable to affiliate	6	7
Current portion of long-term debt	379	4
Other current liabilities	147	96
Total current liabilities	1,391	929
Long-term debt	9,070	9,443
Regulatory liabilities	1,200	1,323
Deferred income taxes	3,880	3,758
Asset retirement obligations	899	870
Other long-term liabilities	930	822
Total liabilities	17,370	17,145
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Member's equity:		
Paid-in capital	1,679	1,679
Retained earnings	10,751	10,094
Total member's equity	12,430	11,773
Total liabilities and member's equity	$ 29,800	$ 28,918

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue:				
Regulated electric	$ 1,163	$ 1,026	$ 2,670	$ 2,436
Regulated natural gas and other	110	100	615	564
Total operating revenue	1,273	1,126	3,285	3,000
Operating expenses:				
Cost of fuel and energy	329	266	669	543
Cost of natural gas purchased for resale and other	48	43	388	346
Operations and maintenance	257	241	708	704
Depreciation and amortization	251	209	810	771
Property and other taxes	46	45	136	133
Total operating expenses	931	804	2,711	2,497
Operating income	342	322	574	503
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(110)	(104)	(330)	(314)
Allowance for borrowed funds	8	9	21	24
Allowance for equity funds	23	23	59	62
Other, net	12	21	45	50
Total other income (expense)	(67)	(51)	(205)	(178)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	275	271	369	325
Income tax expense (benefit)	(64)	(66)	(475)	(483)
Net income	$ 339	$ 337	$ 844	$ 808

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Member's Equity
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ 1,679	$ 9,990	$ 11,669
Net income	—	337	337
Other equity transactions	—	1	1
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ 1,679	$ 10,328	$ 12,007
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 1,679	$ 9,520	$ 11,199
Net income	—	808	808
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ 1,679	$ 10,328	$ 12,007
Balance, June 30, 2026	$ 1,679	$ 10,412	$ 12,091
Net income	—	339	339
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ 1,679	$ 10,751	$ 12,430
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ 1,679	$ 10,094	$ 11,773
Net income	—	844	844
Distribution to member	—	(187)	(187)
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ 1,679	$ 10,751	$ 12,430

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 844	$ 808
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	810	771
Amortization of utility plant to other operating expenses	30	27
Allowance for equity funds	(59)	(62)
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits, net	80	65
Other, net	(31)	(36)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	(329)	(231)
Inventories	(18)	55
Accrued property, income and other taxes, net	173	67
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(62)	(10)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,438	1,454
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,413)	(1,210)
Purchases of marketable securities	(470)	(340)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	511	339
Other, net	(35)	5
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,407)	(1,206)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Distribution to member	(187)	—
Repayments of long-term debt	(3)	(16)
Net change in note payable to affiliate	(1)	13
Other, net	115	137
Net cash flows from financing activities	(76)	134
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(45)	382
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	678	558
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 633	$ 940

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) General

MidAmerican Funding, LLC ("MidAmerican Funding") is an Iowa limited liability company with Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE") as its sole member. BHE is a holding company headquartered in Iowa, that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway"). MidAmerican Funding's direct wholly owned subsidiary is MHC Inc. ("MHC"), which constitutes substantially all of MidAmerican Funding's assets, liabilities and business activities except those related to MidAmerican Funding's long-term debt securities. MHC conducts no business other than the ownership of its subsidiaries. MHC's principal subsidiary is MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy"), a public utility with electric and natural gas operations, and its direct wholly owned nonregulated subsidiary is Midwest Capital Group, Inc.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with MidAmerican Funding's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in MidAmerican Funding's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in MidAmerican Funding's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist substantially of funds restricted for wildlife preservation. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 623	$ 672
Restricted cash and cash equivalents in other current assets	10	6
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 633	$ 678

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Refer to Note 4 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements. In addition to MidAmerican Energy's property, plant and equipment, net, Midwest Capital Group had nonregulated property, plant and equipment, net, of $9 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

(5) Recent Financing Transactions

Refer to Note 5 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements.

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, MidAmerican Funding's provisions for income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, MidAmerican Funding had a net payable to BHE of $119 million and a net receivable from BHE of $79 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. MidAmerican Funding received net cash payments for income tax from BHE totaling $751 million and $637 million for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to MidAmerican Funding's effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 57	21.0 %	$ 57	21.0 %	$ 77	21.0 %	$ 68	21.0 %
State income tax, net of federal income tax	(2)	(0.7)	(2)	(0.7)	(5)	(1.4)	(4)	(1.2)
Energy-related tax credits	(110)	(40.0)	(116)	(42.8)	(537)	(145.5)	(547)	(168.3)
Other adjustments:								
Effects of ratemaking	(7)	(2.6)	(3)	(1.1)	(8)	(2.2)	(2)	(0.6)
Other, net	(2)	(1.0)	(2)	(0.8)	(2)	(0.6)	2	0.5
Effective income tax rate	$ (64)	(23.3)%	$ (66)	(24.4)%	$ (475)	(128.7)%	$ (483)	(148.6)%

Energy-related tax credits relate primarily to production tax credits ("PTC") earned by MidAmerican Energy's wind- and solar-powered generating facilities. Federal renewable electricity PTCs are earned as energy from qualifying wind- and solar-powered generating facilities is produced and sold and are based on a per-kilowatt hour rate pursuant to the applicable federal income tax law. MidAmerican Funding recognizes its renewable electricity PTCs throughout the year based on when the credits are earned and excludes them from the annual effective tax rate that is the basis for the interim recognition of the remaining income tax expense. Wind- and solar-powered generating facilities are eligible for the credits for 10 years from the date the qualifying generating facilities are placed in-service.

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

Refer to Note 7 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements.

(8) Fair Value Measurements

Refer to Note 8 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements. MidAmerican Funding's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of MidAmerican Funding's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The carrying value of MidAmerican Funding's variable-rate long-term debt approximates fair value because of the frequent repricing of these instruments at market rates. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of MidAmerican Funding's long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 9,449	$ 7,984	$ 9,447	$ 8,672

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

MidAmerican Funding is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. MidAmerican Funding does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its consolidated financial results.

Refer to Note 9 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements.

(10) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Refer to Note 10 of MidAmerican Energy's Notes to Financial Statements.

(11) Member's Equity

In June 2026, MidAmerican Funding paid $187 million in a cash distribution to its parent company, BHE.

(12) Segment Information

MidAmerican Funding's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its President. Net income for each reportable segment is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital to each reportable segment, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, as well as unique risks and opportunities.

MidAmerican Funding has identified two reportable operating segments: regulated electric and regulated natural gas. The regulated electric segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and from wholesale sales. The regulated natural gas segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and also obtains revenue by transporting natural gas owned by others through its distribution system. Pricing for regulated electric and regulated natural gas sales are established separately by regulatory agencies; therefore, management also reviews each segment separately to make decisions regarding allocation of resources and in evaluating performance. Common operating costs are allocated to each segment based on certain factors, which primarily relate to the nature of the cost.

The following tables provide information on a reportable segment basis (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 1,163	$ 109	$ 1	$ 1,273
Cost of sales	329	48	—	377
Operations and maintenance	210	46	1	257
Depreciation and amortization	234	17	—	251
Property and other taxes	43	3	—	46
Operating income (loss)	347	(5)	—	342
Interest expense	(97)	(9)	(4)	(110)
Interest and dividend income	6	1	—	7
Income tax expense (benefit)	(56)	(6)	(2)	(64)
Other segment items[2]	36	(1)	1	36
Net income (loss)	$ 348	$ (8)	$ (1)	$ 339
Capital expenditures	$ 481	$ 44	$ —	$ 525

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,670	$ 610	$ 5	$ 3,285
Cost of sales	669	388	—	1,057
Operations and maintenance	576	131	1	708
Depreciation and amortization	757	53	—	810
Property and other taxes	124	12	—	136
Operating income	544	26	4	574
Interest expense	(291)	(26)	(13)	(330)
Interest and dividend income	17	2	—	19
Income tax expense (benefit)	(470)	(2)	(3)	(475)
Other segment items[2]	101	4	1	106
Net income (loss)	$ 841	$ 8	$ (5)	$ 844
Capital expenditures	$ 1,316	$ 97	$ —	$ 1,413

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 1,026	$ 100	$ —	$ 1,126
Cost of sales	266	43	—	309
Operations and maintenance	205	36	—	241
Depreciation and amortization	191	18	—	209
Property and other taxes	41	4	—	45
Operating income (loss)	323	(1)	—	322
Interest expense	(92)	(8)	(4)	(104)
Interest and dividend income	9	1	—	10
Income tax expense (benefit)	(62)	(2)	(2)	(66)
Other segment items[2]	40	4	(1)	43
Net income (loss)	$ 342	$ (2)	$ (3)	$ 337
Capital expenditures	$ 435	$ 35	$ —	$ 470

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025			
	Electric	Natural Gas	Other[1]	Total
Operating revenue	$ 2,436	$ 561	$ 3	$ 3,000
Cost of sales	543	345	1	889
Operations and maintenance	599	103	2	704
Depreciation and amortization	719	52	—	771
Property and other taxes	122	11	—	133
Operating income	453	50	—	503
Interest expense	(278)	(23)	(13)	(314)
Interest and dividend income	22	2	—	24
Income tax expense (benefit)	(488)	8	(3)	(483)
Other segment items[2]	104	10	(2)	112
Net income (loss)	$ 789	$ 31	$ (12)	$ 808
Capital expenditures	$ 1,118	$ 91	$ 1	$ 1,210

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets:		
Regulated electric	$ 27,530	$ 26,686
Regulated natural gas	2,260	2,224
Other[(1)]	10	8
Total assets	$ 29,800	$ 28,918
Goodwill:		
Regulated electric	$ 1,191	$ 1,191
Regulated natural gas	79	79
Total goodwill	$ 1,270	$ 1,270

(1) The differences between the reportable segment amounts and the consolidated amounts, described as Other, consists of the nonregulated subsidiaries of MidAmerican Funding not engaged in the energy business.

(2) Other segment items include allowance for borrowed and equity funds, gains (losses) on marketable securities and other income (expense).

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of MidAmerican Funding and its subsidiaries and MidAmerican Energy during the periods included herein. Information in Management's Discussion and Analysis related to MidAmerican Energy, whether or not segregated, also relates to MidAmerican Funding. Information related to other subsidiaries of MidAmerican Funding pertains only to the discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of MidAmerican Funding. Where necessary, discussions have been segregated under the heading "MidAmerican Funding" to allow the reader to identify information applicable only to MidAmerican Funding. Explanations include management's best estimate of the impact of weather, customer growth, usage trends and other factors. This discussion should be read in conjunction with MidAmerican Funding's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and MidAmerican Energy's historical unaudited Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. MidAmerican Funding's and MidAmerican Energy's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

MidAmerican Energy -

MidAmerican Energy's net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $343 million, an increase of $2 million, or 1%, compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense, higher operations and maintenance expense, higher interest expense, and unfavorable changes in the cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance policies. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to higher usage, higher recoveries through bill riders (partially offset in operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit), the favorable impact of weather and price impacts from changes in sales mix, partially offset by lower wholesale margin. Electric retail customer volumes increased 835 GWh, or 9.4% primarily due to higher customer usage for industrial customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes increased 55 GWh, or 2.4%. Natural gas retail customer sales increased 87,000 Dth, or 2.0% due to customer growth and higher usage for residential and commercial customers.

MidAmerican Energy's net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $854 million, an increase of $36 million, or 4%, compared to 2025, primarily due to higher electric utility margin, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense, higher interest expense, and an unfavorable income tax benefit. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to higher usage, higher recoveries through bill riders (partially offset in operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit), price impacts from changes in sales mix and the favorable impact of weather, partially offset by lower wholesale margin. Electric retail customer volumes increased 1,789 GWh, or 7.2% primarily due to higher customer usage for industrial customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes decreased 276 GWh, or 2.7%. Natural gas retail customer sales decreased 2,433,000 Dth, 4.0%, due to the unfavorable impact of weather.

MidAmerican Funding -

MidAmerican Funding's net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $339 million, an increase of $2 million, or 1%, compared to 2025. MidAmerican Funding's net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $844 million, an increase of $36 million, or 4%, compared to 2025. The variance in net income was primarily due to the changes in MidAmerican Energy's earnings discussed above.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Management utilizes various key financial measures that are prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as non-GAAP financial measures such as electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin, to help evaluate results of operations. Electric utility margin is calculated as regulated electric operating revenue less cost of fuel and energy, which are captions presented on the Statements of Operations. Natural gas utility margin is calculated as regulated natural gas operating revenue less regulated cost of natural gas purchased for resale, which are included in regulated natural gas and other and cost of natural gas purchased for resale and other, respectively, on the Statements of Operations.

MidAmerican Energy's cost of fuel and energy and cost of natural gas purchased for resale are generally recovered from its retail customers through regulatory recovery mechanisms, and as a result, changes in MidAmerican Energy's expenses included in regulatory recovery mechanisms result in comparable changes to revenue. As such, management believes electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin more appropriately and concisely explain results of operations rather than a discussion of revenue and cost of sales separately. Management believes the presentation of electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin provides meaningful and valuable insight into the information management considers important to understanding the business and a measure of comparability to others in the industry.

Electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin are not measures calculated in accordance with GAAP and should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income, which is the most comparable financial measure prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of utility margin to MidAmerican Energy's operating income (in millions):

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Electric utility margin:								
Operating revenue	$ 1,163	$ 1,026	$ 137	13 %	$ 2,670	$ 2,436	$ 234	10 %
Cost of fuel and energy	329	266	63	24	669	543	126	23
Electric utility margin	834	760	74	10 %	2,001	1,893	108	6 %
Natural gas utility margin:								
Operating revenue	109	100	9	9 %	610	561	49	9 %
Natural gas purchased for resale	48	43	5	12	388	345	43	12
Natural gas utility margin	61	57	4	7 %	222	216	6	3 %
Utility margin	895	817	78	10 %	2,223	2,109	114	5 %
Other operating revenue	1	—	1	* %	5	3	2	67 %
Other cost of sales	—	—	—	*	—	1	(1)	100
Operations and maintenance	257	241	16	7	708	703	5	1
Depreciation and amortization	251	209	42	20	810	771	39	5
Property and other taxes	46	45	1	2	136	133	3	2
Operating income	$ 342	$ 322	$ 20	6 %	$ 574	$ 504	$ 70	14 %

* Not meaningful

Electric Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to electric utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 1,163	$ 1,026	$ 137	13 %	$ 2,670	$ 2,436	$ 234	10 %
Cost of fuel and energy	329	266	63	24	669	543	126	23
Utility margin	$ 834	$ 760	$ 74	10 %	$ 2,001	$ 1,893	$ 108	6 %
Sales (GWh):								
Residential	2,236	2,171	65	3 %	5,603	5,529	74	1 %
Commercial	1,138	1,108	30	3	3,108	3,098	10	—
Industrial	5,867	5,141	726	14	16,569	14,859	1,710	12
Other	469	455	14	3	1,286	1,291	(5)	—
Total retail	9,710	8,875	835	9	26,566	24,777	1,789	7
Wholesale	2,348	2,293	55	2	9,953	10,229	(276)	(3)
Total sales	12,058	11,168	890	8 %	36,519	35,006	1,513	4 %
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	845	839	6	1 %	844	837	7	1 %
Average revenue per MWh:								
Retail	$105.53	$100.79	$ 4.74	5 %	$ 85.94	$ 83.65	$ 2.29	3 %
Wholesale	$ 47.97	$ 45.58	$ 2.39	5 %	$ 31.12	$ 27.82	$ 3.30	12 %
Heating degree days	29	44	(15)	(34)%	3,275	3,636	(361)	(10)%
Cooling degree days	918	802	116	14 %	1,289	1,156	133	12 %
Sources of energy (GWh)[1]:								
Wind, solar and hydroelectric[2]	3,814	3,785	29	1 %	18,370	18,615	(245)	(1)%
Coal	4,626	4,073	553	14	9,889	8,632	1,257	15
Nuclear	998	998	—	—	2,786	2,749	37	1
Natural gas	1,043	838	205	24	1,743	1,527	216	14
Total energy generated	10,481	9,694	787	8	32,788	31,523	1,265	4
Energy purchased	1,791	1,631	160	10	4,246	3,905	341	9
Total	12,272	11,325	947	8 %	37,034	35,428	1,606	5 %
Average cost of energy per MWh:								
Energy generated[3]	$ 7.85	$ 11.74	$ (3.89)	(33)%	$ 5.96	$ 7.90	$ (1.94)	(25)%
Energy purchased	$138.27	$ 93.34	$ 44.93	48 %	$111.64	$ 75.27	$ 36.37	48 %

(1) GWh amounts are net of energy used by the related generating facilities.

(2) All or some of the renewable energy attributes associated with generation from these sources may be: (a) used in future years to comply with RPS or other regulatory requirements or (b) sold to third parties in the form of RECs or other environmental commodities.

(3) The average cost per MWh of energy generated includes only the cost of fuel associated with the generating facilities.

Natural Gas Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to natural gas utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 109	$ 100	$ 9	9 %	$ 610	$ 561	$ 49	9 %
Natural gas purchased for resale	48	43	5	12	388	345	43	12
Utility margin	$ 61	$ 57	$ 4	7 %	$ 222	$ 216	$ 6	3 %
Throughput (000's Dth):								
Residential	2,684	2,635	49	2 %	32,177	33,743	(1,566)	(5)%
Commercial	1,573	1,547	26	2	15,772	16,474	(702)	(4)
Industrial	1,329	1,314	15	1	4,198	4,390	(192)	(4)
Other	3	6	(3)	(50)	88	61	27	44
Total retail sales	5,589	5,502	87	2	52,235	54,668	(2,433)	(4)
Wholesale sales	3,826	3,529	297	8	20,178	17,902	2,276	13
Total sales	9,415	9,031	384	4	72,413	72,570	(157)	—
Natural gas transportation service	29,303	28,149	1,154	4	86,643	83,051	3,592	4
Total throughput	38,718	37,180	1,538	4 %	159,056	155,621	3,435	2 %
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	819	803	16	2 %	820	804	16	2 %
Average revenue per retail Dth sold	$ 15.31	$ 14.28	$ 1.03	7 %	$ 9.42	$ 8.53	$ 0.89	10 %
Heating degree days	38	38	—	— %	3,486	3,775	(289)	(8)%
Average cost of natural gas per retail Dth sold	$ 6.80	$ 6.30	$ 0.50	8 %	$ 5.95	$ 5.30	$ 0.65	12 %
Combined retail and wholesale average cost of natural gas per Dth sold	$ 5.06	$ 4.88	$ 0.18	4 %	$ 5.36	$ 4.77	$ 0.59	12 %

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

MidAmerican Energy -

Electric utility margin increased $74 million, or 10%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- an $83 million increase in retail utility margin primarily due to $35 million from higher customer usage, $21 million from higher recoveries through bill riders (partially offset in operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit), $15 million from the favorable impact of weather and $12 million from price impacts related to changes in sales mix. Retail customer volumes increased 9.4%.
- This favorable variance was partially offset by a $10 million decrease in wholesale utility margin, primarily due to a $12 million decrease in margin per unit of sales reflecting higher cost of sales.

Natural gas utility margin increased $4 million, or 7%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher base rates and higher natural gas transportation margin.

Operations and maintenance increased $16 million, or 7%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher transmission rider costs of $7 million (offset in electric retail margin), and higher renewable generation costs of $7 million.

Depreciation and amortization increased $42 million, or 20%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to $24 million from higher Iowa revenue sharing accruals and $16 million related to additional assets placed in-service.

Property and other taxes increased $1 million, or 2%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher wind turbine property taxes.

Interest expense increased $6 million, or 6%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to the debt issuance in November 2025.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds decreased $1 million, or 3%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower construction work-in-progress balances related to wind-powered generation projects.

Other, net decreased $9 million, or 41%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower cash surrender values of corporate-owned life insurance policies from unfavorable market performance.

Income tax benefit decreased $2 million, or 3%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (23)% and (24)% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $2 million decrease was primarily due to lower PTCs of $6 million, partially offset by a higher benefit from the effects of ratemaking of $4 million.

MidAmerican Funding -

Income tax benefit decreased $2 million, or 3%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (23)% and (24)% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $2 million decrease was primarily due to the factors discussed for MidAmerican Energy.

First Nine Months of 2026 Compared to First Nine Months of 2025

MidAmerican Energy -

Electric utility margin increased $108 million, or 6%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- a $132 million increase in retail utility margin primarily due to $79 million from higher customer usage, $28 million from higher recoveries through bill riders (partially offset in operations and maintenance expense and income tax benefit), $12 million from price impacts related to changes in sales mix and $11 million from the favorable impact of weather. Retail customer volumes increased 7.2%.
- This favorable variance was partially offset by a $24 million decrease in wholesale utility margin due to a $19 million decrease in margin per unit of sales reflecting higher cost of sales and a $5 million, or 2.7%, decrease in sales volumes.

Natural gas utility margin increased $6 million, or 3%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- a $6 million increase from higher base rates, $3 million from customer growth, and $3 million from higher natural gas transportation margin, partially offset by
- a $6 million decrease from the unfavorable impact of weather.

Operations and maintenance increased $5 million, or 1%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher renewable generation costs of $14 million, higher transmission rider costs of $11 million (offset in electric retail margin), higher gas distribution costs of $7 million, and higher administrative costs of $6 million, partially offset by lower steam and natural gas generation costs of $22 million and lower storm restoration costs of $8 million.

Depreciation and amortization increased $39 million, or 5%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to $49 million related to additional assets placed in-service and $8 million from a regulatory mechanism that provides customers the retail energy benefits of certain wind-powered generation projects, partially offset by $18 million from lower Iowa revenue sharing accruals.

Property and other taxes increased $3 million, or 2%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher wind turbine property taxes, partially offset by lower replacement taxes.

Interest expense increased $16 million, or 5%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to the debt issuance in November 2025.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds decreased $6 million, or 7%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower construction work-in-progress balances related to wind-powered generation projects.

Other, net decreased $5 million, or 10%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower interest and dividend income.

Income tax benefit decreased $7 million, or 1%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (124)% and (141)% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $7 million decrease was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and lower PTCs.

MidAmerican Funding -

Income tax benefit decreased $8 million, or 2%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (129)% and (149)% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $8 million decrease was primarily due to the factors discussed for MidAmerican Energy.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2026, the total net liquidity for MidAmerican Energy and MidAmerican Funding was as follows (in millions):

MidAmerican Energy:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	621
Credit facilities, maturing 2027 and 2029		1,505
Less:		
Tax-exempt bond support		(258)
Net credit facilities		1,247
MidAmerican Energy total net liquidity	$	1,868
MidAmerican Funding:		
MidAmerican Energy total net liquidity	$	1,868
Cash and cash equivalents		2
MHC, Inc. credit facility, maturing 2027		4
MidAmerican Funding total net liquidity	$	1,874

Operating Activities

MidAmerican Energy's net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $1.4 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively. MidAmerican Funding's net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $1.4 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities reflect higher payments related to fuel and energy costs and higher payments to vendors, partially offset by higher collections from electric and natural gas customers and higher income tax receipts.

The timing of MidAmerican Energy's income tax cash flows from period to period can be significantly affected by the estimated federal income tax payment methods selected and assumptions made for each payment date.

Investing Activities

MidAmerican Energy's net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(1.4) billion and $(1.2) billion, respectively. MidAmerican Funding's net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(1.4) billion and $(1.2) billion, respectively. Net cash flows from investing activities consist almost entirely of capital expenditures. Refer to "Future Uses of Cash" for further discussion of capital expenditures. Purchases and proceeds related to marketable securities substantially consist of activity within the Quad Cities Generating Station nuclear decommissioning trust and other trust investments.

Financing Activities

MidAmerican Energy's net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $(88) million and $121 million, respectively. MidAmerican Funding's net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(76) million and $134 million, respectively. In June 2026, MidAmerican Funding paid $187 million in cash distributions to its sole member, BHE. In 2026 and 2025, MidAmerican Energy repaid $3 million and $16 million of long-term debt, respectively. MidAmerican Funding paid $1 million in 2026 and received $13 million in 2025 through its note payable with BHE.

Debt Authorizations and Related Matters

Short-term Debt

MidAmerican Energy has authority from the FERC to issue, through April 2028, commercial paper and bank notes aggregating $1.5 billion. MidAmerican Energy has a $1.5 billion unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2029. The credit facility, which supports MidAmerican Energy's commercial paper program and its variable-rate tax-exempt bond obligations and provides for the issuance of letters of credit, has a variable interest rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, plus a spread that varies based on MidAmerican Energy's credit ratings for senior unsecured long-term debt securities. Additionally, MidAmerican Energy has a $5 million unsecured credit facility for general corporate purposes.

Long-term Debt and Preferred Stock

MidAmerican Energy currently has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the SEC to issue an unspecified amount of long-term debt securities and preferred stock through October 2028. MidAmerican Energy has authorization from the FERC to issue, through June 2027, long-term debt securities up to an aggregate of $2.1 billion and preferred stock up to an aggregate of $500 million. MidAmerican Energy has authorization from the Illinois Commerce Commission through April 2028, to issue long-term debt securities up to an aggregate of $2.75 billion and preferred stock up to an aggregate of $500 million.

Future Uses of Cash

MidAmerican Energy and MidAmerican Funding have available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, the issuance of commercial paper, the use of unsecured revolving credit facilities and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which MidAmerican Energy and MidAmerican Funding have access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including their credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the utility industry.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, impacts to customer rates; changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital.

MidAmerican Energy's historical and forecast capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items, are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Wind generation	$ 428	$ 407	$ 672
Electric distribution	249	276	410
Electric transmission	154	179	316
Solar generation	9	148	407
Other	370	403	714
Total	$ 1,210	$ 1,413	$ 2,519

MidAmerican Energy's capital expenditures provided above consist of the following:

- Wind generation includes the construction, acquisition, repowering and operation of wind-powered generating facilities in Iowa.
    - Construction of wind-powered generating facilities totaling $27 million and $182 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the construction of additional wind-powered generating facilities totals $24 million for the remainder of 2026.
    - Repowering of wind-powered generating facilities totaling $317 million and $198 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the repowering of wind-powered generating facilities totals $230 million for the remainder of 2026. MidAmerican Energy expects its repowered facilities to meet Internal Revenue Service guidelines for the re-establishment of PTCs under the prevailing wage and apprenticeship guidelines for 10 years from the date the facilities are placed in-service.
- Electric distribution includes expenditures for new facilities to meet retail demand growth and for replacement of existing facilities to maintain system reliability.
- Electric transmission includes expenditures to meet retail demand growth, upgrades to accommodate third-party generator requirements and replacement of existing facilities to maintain system reliability.
- Solar generation includes the construction and operation of solar-powered generating facilities totaling $148 million and $9 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending totals $259 million for the remainder of 2026.
- Other expenditures primarily relate to the construction of new natural gas-powered generating facilities in Iowa and routine projects for other generation, natural gas distribution, technology, facilities and other operational needs to serve existing and expected demand.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes in MidAmerican Energy's and MidAmerican Funding's cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of their Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than those disclosed in Note 9 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Regulatory Matters

MidAmerican Energy is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding MidAmerican Energy's current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

MidAmerican Energy is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact MidAmerican Energy's current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. MidAmerican Energy believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and MidAmerican Energy is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of goodwill, pension and other postretirement benefits and income taxes. For additional discussion of MidAmerican Energy's and MidAmerican Funding's critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of their Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in MidAmerican Energy's and MidAmerican Funding's assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025.

Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Nevada Power Company

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Nevada Power Company and subsidiaries ("Nevada Power") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, and changes in shareholder's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of Nevada Power as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of Nevada Power's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to Nevada Power in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
November 6, 2026

NEVADA POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions, except share data)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 57	$ 22
Trade receivables, net	408	243
Amounts due from affiliate	6	40
Inventories	226	230
Regulatory assets	15	120
Prepayments	58	60
Other current assets	17	25
Total current assets	787	740
Property, plant and equipment, net	11,128	10,423
Regulatory assets	383	433
Other assets	375	379
Total assets	$ 12,673	$ 11,975
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 333	$ 536
Amounts due to affiliates	190	88
Accrued interest	56	48
Accrued property, income and other taxes	93	23
Accrued employee expenses	20	79
Short-term debt	—	50
Current portion of long-term debt	—	93
Regulatory liabilities	171	33
Customer deposits	75	56
Other current liabilities	71	61
Total current liabilities	1,009	1,067
Senior debt	3,307	3,305
Junior subordinated debt	297	297
Finance lease obligations	236	248
Regulatory liabilities	945	980
Deferred income taxes	792	837
Other long-term liabilities	733	551
Total liabilities	7,319	7,285
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock - $1.00 stated value; 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	3,598	3,123
Retained earnings	1,757	1,568
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(1)	(1)
Total shareholder's equity	5,354	4,690
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 12,673	$ 11,975

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NEVADA POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue	$ 995	$ 865	$ 2,180	$ 1,893
Operating expenses:				
Cost of fuel and energy	447	419	1,019	932
Operations and maintenance	94	97	276	265
Depreciation and amortization	104	103	311	300
Property and other taxes	16	14	47	43
Total operating expenses	661	633	1,653	1,540
Operating income	334	232	527	353
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(56)	(56)	(165)	(167)
Allowance for borrowed funds	5	5	15	15
Allowance for equity funds	10	10	32	30
Interest and dividend income	3	3	10	9
Other, net	4	5	14	13
Total other income (expense)	(34)	(33)	(94)	(100)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	300	199	433	253
Income tax expense (benefit)	38	11	54	16
Net income	$ 262	$ 188	$ 379	$ 237

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NEVADA POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions, except shares)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Total Shareholder's Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, June 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 3,023	$ 1,370	$ (1)	$ 4,392
Net income	—	—	—	188	—	188
Contributions	—	—	100	—	—	100
Balance, September 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 3,123	$ 1,558	$ (1)	$ 4,680
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,000	$ —	$ 2,943	$ 1,506	$ (1)	$ 4,448
Net income	—	—	—	237	—	237
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(185)	—	(185)
Contributions	—	—	180	—	—	180
Balance, September 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 3,123	$ 1,558	$ (1)	$ 4,680
Balance, June 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,598	$ 1,595	$ (1)	$ 5,192
Net income	—	—	—	262	—	262
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(100)	—	(100)
Balance, September 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,598	$ 1,757	$ (1)	$ 5,354
Balance, December 31, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 3,123	$ 1,568	$ (1)	$ 4,690
Net income	—	—	—	379	—	379
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(190)	—	(190)
Contributions	—	—	475	—	—	475
Balance, September 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,598	$ 1,757	$ (1)	$ 5,354

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NEVADA POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 379	$ 237
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	311	300
Allowance for equity funds	(32)	(30)
Deferred energy	191	(97)
Amortization of deferred energy	56	51
Other changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	9	(3)
Deferred income taxes and amortization of investment tax credits	(43)	(4)
Other, net	8	(1)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	(143)	(28)
Inventories	4	(36)
Accrued property, income and other taxes	51	79
Accounts payable and other liabilities	31	173
Net cash flows from operating activities	822	641
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,087)	(912)
Proceeds from sale of assets	21	—
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,066)	(912)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	297
Repayments of long-term debt	(93)	—
Net repayment of short-term debt	(50)	—
Contributions from parent	475	180
Dividends paid	(190)	(185)
Other, net	131	(20)
Net cash flows from financing activities	273	272
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	29	1
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	35	42
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 64	$ 43

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(1) General

Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Nevada Power"), is a wholly owned subsidiary of NV Energy, Inc. ("NV Energy"), a holding company that also owns Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Sierra Pacific") and certain other subsidiaries. Nevada Power is a U.S. regulated electric utility company serving retail customers, including residential, commercial and industrial customers, primarily in the Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson and adjoining areas. NV Energy is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"). BHE is a holding company based in Des Moines, Iowa that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with Nevada Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income have been omitted as net income equals comprehensive income for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Nevada Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in Nevada Power's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Segment Information

Nevada Power currently has one reportable segment, its regulated electric utility operations, which derives its revenue from regulated retail sales of electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and from wholesale sales. Nevada Power's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its President and Chief Executive Officer. Net income, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, and state regulatory ratemaking results as well as unique risks and opportunities. The significant segment expense information regularly provided to the CODM aligns with the captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Nevada Power's segment capital expenditures are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as capital expenditures. Nevada Power's segment assets are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as total assets.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. Nevada Power is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10, Government Grants Topic 832, "Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities" which establishes accounting for government grants received by an entity, including guidance for a grant related to an asset and a grant related to income. This guidance also requires, consistent with current disclosure requirements, that an entity provide disclosures including the nature of the government grant received, the accounting policies used to account for the grant, and significant terms and conditions of the grant. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028. Early adoption is permitted and can be applied using either a modified prospective approach, a modified retrospective approach or a retrospective approach. Nevada Power is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU No. 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations Topic 818 which establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of environmental credits and related regulatory obligations. This guidance provides a framework for accounting for environmental credit assets, including those generated, purchased or received and environmental credit obligations. It also requires entities to assess the intended use of environmental credits, and, in certain cases, evaluate such credits for impairment. ASU 2026-02 introduces enhanced annual disclosure requirements related to environmental credits and associated obligations. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Nevada Power is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of funds restricted by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada ("PUCN") for a certain renewable energy contract. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 57	$ 22
Restricted cash and cash equivalents included in other current assets	7	13
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 64	$ 35

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Utility plant:			
Generation	30 - 65 years	$ 5,637	$ 5,542
Transmission	55 - 75 years	1,880	1,886
Distribution	24 - 70 years	5,300	5,031
Intangible plant and other	5 - 65 years	1,008	951
Utility plant		13,825	13,410
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(4,634)	(4,383)
Utility plant, net		9,191	9,027
Nonregulated, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	40 years	1	1
		9,192	9,028
Construction work-in-progress		1,936	1,395
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 11,128	$ 10,423

(5) Recent Financing Transactions

Tax Exempt Bonds

In March 2026, Nevada Power repurchased the following series of fixed-rate tax-exempt bonds: $40 million of its Clark County, Nevada Revenue Bonds Series 2017, due 2036, $40 million of its Coconino County, Arizona Pollution Control Corporation Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A, due 2032, and $13 million of its Coconino County, Arizona Pollution Control Corporate Revenue Bonds, Series 2017B, due 2039. Nevada Power purchased these bonds as required by the bond indentures. Nevada Power is holding these bonds and can re-offer them at a future date.

Credit Facilities

In June 2026, Nevada Power amended its existing $600 million secured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement.

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return. Consistent with established regulatory practice, Nevada Power's provision for federal income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, Nevada Power had a net payable to BHE of $28 million and a net receivable of $3 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Nevada Power made net cash payments for federal income taxes to BHE of $60 million and received cash refunds for federal income taxes from BHE of $59 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate	$ 63	21.0 %	$ 42	21.0 %	$ 91	21.0 %	$ 53	21.0 %
Energy-related tax credits	(15)	(4.9)	(15)	(7.8)	(23)	(5.2)	(19)	(7.7)
Effects of ratemaking[1]	(10)	(3.3)	(16)	(7.6)	(14)	(3.3)	(18)	(7.0)
Effective income tax rate	$ 38	12.8 %	$ 11	5.6 %	$ 54	12.5 %	$ 16	6.3 %

(1) Effects of ratemaking is primarily attributable to activity associated with excess deferred income taxes.

Energy-related tax credits relate to production tax credits ("PTCs") and investment tax credits ("ITCs") from Nevada Power's solar-powered generating facilities and energy storage properties. Federal renewable electricity PTCs are earned as energy from qualifying solar-powered generating facilities is produced and sold and are based on a per-kilowatt hour rate pursuant to the applicable federal income tax law. Solar-powered generating facilities are eligible for the credits for 10 years from the date the qualifying generating facilities are placed in-service. Federal renewable electricity ITCs are tax credits that reduce the income tax liability by a percentage of the cost from certain qualifying solar-powered generating facilities or energy storage properties over their useful lives. The percentage of the credit varies depending on attributes of the project up to a maximum of 50 percent.

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

Nevada Power is a participant in benefit plans sponsored by NV Energy. The NV Energy Retirement Plan includes a qualified pension plan ("Qualified Pension Plan") and a supplemental executive retirement plan and a restoration plan (collectively, "Non-Qualified Pension Plans") that provide pension benefits for eligible employees. The NV Energy Comprehensive Welfare Benefit and Cafeteria Plan provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees ("Other Postretirement Plans") on behalf of Nevada Power. Amounts attributable to Nevada Power were allocated from NV Energy based upon the current, or in the case of retirees, previous, employment location. Offsetting regulatory assets and liabilities have been recorded related to the amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit costs that will be included in regulated rates. Net periodic benefit costs not included in regulated rates are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net.

Amounts receivable from (payable to) NV Energy are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and consist of the following (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Qualified Pension Plan:		
Other assets	$ 47	$ 46
Non-Qualified Pension Plans:		
Other current liabilities	(1)	(1)
Other long-term liabilities	(5)	(5)
Other Postretirement Plans:		
Other assets	17	16

(8) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

Nevada Power is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations in commodity prices and interest rates. Nevada Power is principally exposed to electricity and natural gas market fluctuations primarily through Nevada Power's obligation to serve retail customer load in its regulated service territory. Nevada Power's load and generating facilities represent substantial underlying commodity positions. Exposures to commodity prices consist mainly of variations in the price of fuel required to generate electricity and wholesale electricity that is purchased and sold. Commodity prices are subject to wide price swings as supply and demand are impacted by, among many other unpredictable items, weather, market liquidity, generating facility availability, customer usage, storage, and transmission and transportation constraints. The actual cost of fuel and purchased power is recoverable through the deferred energy mechanism. Interest rate risk exists on variable-rate debt and future debt issuances. Nevada Power does not engage in proprietary trading activities.

Nevada Power has established a risk management process that is designed to identify, assess, manage and report on each of the various types of risk involved in its business. To mitigate a portion of its commodity price risk, Nevada Power uses commodity derivative contracts, which may include forwards, futures, options, swaps and other agreements, to effectively secure future supply or sell future production generally at fixed prices. Nevada Power manages its interest rate risk by limiting its exposure to variable interest rates primarily through the issuance of fixed-rate long-term debt and by monitoring market changes in interest rates. Additionally, Nevada Power may from time to time enter into interest rate derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps or locks, to mitigate Nevada Power's exposure to interest rate risk. Nevada Power does not hedge all of its commodity price and interest rate risks, thereby exposing the unhedged portion to changes in market prices. There have been no significant changes in Nevada Power's accounting policies related to derivatives. Refer to Note 9 for additional information related to the fair value measurements associated with derivative contracts.

The following table, which excludes contracts that have been designated as normal under the normal purchases and normal sales exception afforded by GAAP, summarizes the fair value of Nevada Power's derivative contracts, on a gross basis, and reconciles those amounts presented on a net basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	Derivative Contracts - Current Liabilities	Other Long-term Liabilities	Total
As of September 30, 2026			
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:			
Commodity liabilities	$ (24)	$ (9)	$ (33)
As of December 31, 2025			
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:			
Commodity liabilities	$ (27)	$ (14)	$ (41)

(1) Nevada Power's commodity derivatives not designated as hedging contracts are included in regulated rates. As of September 30, 2026, a regulatory asset of $33 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $33 million. As of December 31, 2025, a regulatory asset of $41 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $41 million.

Derivative Contract Volumes

The following table summarizes the net notional amounts of outstanding commodity derivative contracts with fixed price terms that comprise the mark-to-market values as of (in millions):

	Unit of Measure	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Electricity purchases	Megawatt hours	3	2
Natural gas purchases	Decatherms	159	131

Credit Risk

Nevada Power is exposed to counterparty credit risk associated with wholesale energy supply and marketing activities with other utilities, energy marketing companies, financial institutions and other market participants. Credit risk may be concentrated to the extent Nevada Power's counterparties have similar economic, industry or other characteristics and due to direct and indirect relationships among the counterparties. Before entering into a transaction, Nevada Power analyzes the financial condition of each significant wholesale counterparty, establishes limits on the amount of unsecured credit to be extended to each counterparty and evaluates the appropriateness of unsecured credit limits on an ongoing basis. To further mitigate wholesale counterparty credit risk, Nevada Power enters into netting and collateral arrangements that may include margining and cross-product netting agreements and obtain third-party guarantees, letters of credit and cash deposits. If required, Nevada Power exercises rights under these arrangements, including calling on the counterparty's credit support arrangement.

Collateral and Contingent Features

In accordance with industry practice, certain wholesale agreements, including derivative contracts, contain credit support provisions that in part base certain collateral requirements on credit ratings for senior unsecured debt as reported by one or more of the recognized credit rating agencies. These agreements may either specifically provide bilateral rights to demand cash or other security if credit exposures on a net basis exceed specified rating-dependent threshold levels ("credit-risk-related contingent features") or provide the right for counterparties to demand "adequate assurance" if there is a material adverse change in Nevada Power's creditworthiness. These rights can vary by contract and by counterparty. As of September 30, 2026, Nevada Power's credit ratings for its senior secured debt and its issuer credit ratings for subordinated debt from the recognized credit rating agencies were investment grade.

The aggregate fair value of Nevada Power's derivative contracts in liability positions with specific credit-risk-related contingent features totaled $— million and $5 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which represents the amount of collateral to be posted if all credit risk related contingent features for derivative contracts in liability positions had been triggered. Nevada Power's collateral requirements could fluctuate considerably due to market price volatility, changes in credit ratings, changes in legislation or regulation or other factors.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of Nevada Power's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Nevada Power has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Nevada Power has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect Nevada Power's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. Nevada Power develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents Nevada Power's financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of September 30, 2026:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 51	$ —	$ —	$ 51
Investment funds	6	—	—	6
	$ 57	$ —	$ —	$ 57
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ (33)	$ (33)
As of December 31, 2025:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 19	$ —	$ —	$ 19
Investment funds	5	—	—	5
	$ 24	$ —	$ —	$ 24
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ (41)	$ (41)

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which Nevada Power transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, Nevada Power uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent Nevada Power's estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. Nevada Power bases its forward price curves upon internally developed models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations for certain electricity and natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable due to markets that are not active. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, Nevada Power uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The model incorporates a mid-market pricing convention (the mid-point price between bid and ask prices) as a practical expedient for valuing its assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value. The determination of the fair value for derivative contracts not only includes counterparty risk, but also the impact of Nevada Power's nonperformance risk on its liabilities, which as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, had an immaterial impact to the fair value of its derivative contracts. As such, Nevada Power considers its derivative contracts to be valued using Level 3 inputs.

Nevada Power's investments in money market mutual funds and investment funds are stated at fair value. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of Nevada Power's commodity derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant Level 3 inputs (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ (49)	$ (78)	$ (41)	$ (57)
Changes in fair value recognized in regulatory assets	(8)	(25)	(21)	(57)
Settlements	24	71	29	82
Ending balance	$ (33)	$ (32)	$ (33)	$ (32)

Nevada Power's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of Nevada Power's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of Nevada Power's debts (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 3,604	$ 3,358	$ 3,695	$ 3,688

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Nevada Power is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding climate change, renewable portfolio standards, air and water quality, emissions performance standards, coal combustion byproduct disposal, hazardous and solid waste disposal, protected species and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact Nevada Power's current and future operations. Nevada Power believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Accrual for Customer Refunds

Nevada Power's accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings, reflecting its commitment to transparency and regulatory compliance, was $46 million as of December 31, 2025. Nevada Power filed an Offer of Compromise with the PUCN in January 2026 to settle the regulatory proceedings, inclusive of the amount accrued in 2025, that was accepted by the PUCN in February 2026. Refunds were made in July 2026.

Legal Matters

Nevada Power is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. Nevada Power does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its consolidated financial results.

(11) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes Nevada Power's revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by line of business, with further disaggregation of retail by customer class (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Customer Revenue:				
Retail:				
Residential	$ 580	$ 481	$ 1,184	$ 1,012
Commercial	170	158	434	384
Industrial	213	199	486	429
Other	6	2	14	3
Total fully bundled	969	840	2,118	1,828
Distribution only service	4	4	11	12
Total retail	973	844	2,129	1,840
Wholesale, transmission and other	22	21	49	52
Total Customer Revenue	995	865	2,178	1,892
Other revenue	—	—	2	1
Total operating revenue	$ 995	$ 865	$ 2,180	$ 1,893

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Nevada Power during the periods included herein. Explanations include management's best estimate of the impact of weather, customer growth, usage trends and other factors. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Nevada Power's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. Nevada Power's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $262 million, an increase of $74 million compared to 2025 primarily due to higher electric utility margin, partially offset by increased income tax expense. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail rates, higher retail customer volumes, lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings and higher other retail revenue. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 823 GWh, or 9.9% primarily due to the favorable impact of weather, customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes increased 45 GWh, or 37.8%.

Net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $379 million, an increase of $142 million compared to 2025 primarily due to higher electric utility margin, higher allowance for equity funds and lower interest expense. These items were partially offset by increased income tax expense, higher operations and maintenance expense and increased depreciation and amortization expense. Utility margin increased primarily due to higher retail rates, higher retail customer volumes, lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings and higher other retail revenue. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 1,191 GWh, or 6.2% primarily due to the favorable impact of weather, customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes decreased 10 GWh, or 2.9%.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Management utilizes various key financial measures that are prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as non-GAAP financial measures such as utility margin, to help evaluate results of operations. Utility margin is calculated as electric operating revenue less cost of fuel and energy, which are captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Nevada Power's cost of fuel and energy is generally recovered from its retail customers through regulatory recovery mechanisms and as a result, changes in Nevada Power's expenses included in regulatory recovery mechanisms result in comparable changes to revenue. As such, management believes utility margin more appropriately and concisely explains results of operations rather than a discussion of revenue and cost of fuel and energy separately. Management believes the presentation of utility margin provides meaningful and valuable insight into the information management considers important to understanding the business and a measure of comparability to others in the industry.

Utility margin is not a measure calculated in accordance with GAAP and should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income which is the most directly comparable financial measure prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of utility margin to operating income (in millions):

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin:								
Operating revenue	$ 995	$ 865	$ 130	15 %	$ 2,180	$ 1,893	$ 287	15 %
Cost of fuel and energy	447	419	28	7	1,019	932	87	9
Utility margin	548	446	102	23	1,161	961	200	21
Operations and maintenance	94	97	(3)	(3)	276	265	11	4
Depreciation and amortization	104	103	1	1	311	300	11	4
Property and other taxes	16	14	2	14	47	43	4	9
Operating income	$ 334	$ 232	$ 102	44 %	$ 527	$ 353	$ 174	49 %

Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 995	$ 865	$ 130	15 %	$ 2,180	$ 1,893	$ 287	15 %
Cost of fuel and energy	447	419	28	7	1,019	932	87	9
Utility margin	$ 548	$ 446	$ 102	23 %	$ 1,161	$ 961	$ 200	21 %
Sales (GWh):								
Residential	4,583	4,002	581	15 %	8,984	8,164	820	10 %
Commercial	1,658	1,508	150	10	4,004	3,823	181	5
Industrial	1,932	1,897	35	2	5,015	4,912	103	2
Other	47	50	(3)	(6)	134	131	3	2
Total fully bundled[1]	8,220	7,457	763	10	18,137	17,030	1,107	7
Distribution only service	904	844	60	7	2,286	2,202	84	4
Total retail	9,124	8,301	823	10	20,423	19,232	1,191	6
Wholesale	164	119	45	38	339	349	(10)	(3)
Total GWh sold	9,288	8,420	868	10 %	20,762	19,581	1,181	6 %
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	1,068	1,056	12	1 %	1,064	1,051	13	1 %
Average revenue per MWh:								
Retail - fully bundled[1]	$117.91	$112.56	$ 5.35	5 %	$116.81	$107.31	$ 9.50	9 %
Wholesale	$ 44.85	$ 48.59	$ (3.74)	(8)%	$ 33.48	$ 42.56	$ (9.08)	(21)%
Heating degree days	—	—	—	— %	615	973	(358)	(37)%
Cooling degree days	2,582	2,315	267	12 %	4,249	3,764	485	13 %
Sources of energy (GWh)[2][3]:								
Natural gas	5,621	4,157	1,464	35 %	12,351	11,135	1,216	11 %
Renewables	124	125	(1)	(1)	334	351	(17)	(5)
Total energy generated	5,745	4,282	1,463	34	12,685	11,486	1,199	10
Energy purchased	2,733	3,248	(515)	(16)	6,213	6,742	(529)	(8)
Total	8,478	7,530	948	13 %	18,898	18,228	670	4 %
Average cost of energy per MWh[2][4]:								
Energy generated	$ 25.39	$ 25.25	$ 0.14	1 %	$ 27.50	$ 28.15	$ (0.65)	(2)%
Energy purchased	$110.33	$ 95.84	$ 14.49	15 %	$107.88	$ 90.28	$ 17.60	19 %

(1) Fully bundled includes sales to customers for combined energy, transmission and distribution services.

(2) The average cost of energy per MWh and sources of energy excludes 268 GWh and 149 GWh of gas generated energy that is purchased at cost by related parties for the third quarter of 2026 and 2025, respectively. The average cost of energy per MWh and sources of energy excludes 768 GWh and 303 GWh of gas generated energy that is purchased at cost by related parties for the first nine months of 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(3) GWh amounts are net of energy used by the related generating facilities.

(4) The average cost of energy per MWh includes only the cost of fuel associated with the generating facilities, purchased power and deferrals.

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

Utility margin increased $102 million, or 23%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $86 million of higher electric retail utility margin primarily due to higher retail rates from the 2025 regulatory rate review with new rates effective October 2025 and higher retail customer volumes. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 9.9% primarily due to favorable changes in weather, customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers;
- $15 million lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings; and
- $3 million of higher other retail revenue from lower regulatory amortizations.

Operations and maintenance decreased $3 million, or 3%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower regulatory impacts from the 2025 regulatory rate review and lower insurance expense, including the deferral of incremental wildfire insurance premiums, partially offset by higher plant operations and maintenance costs and higher customer service costs.

Income tax expense increased $27 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 12.8% and 5.6% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $27 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and lower benefits from the effects of ratemaking.

First Nine Months of 2026 Compared to First Nine Months of 2025

Utility margin increased $200 million, or 21%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $157 million of higher electric retail utility margin primarily due to higher retail rates from the 2025 regulatory rate review with new rates effective October 2025 and higher retail customer volumes. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 6.2% primarily due to favorable changes in weather, customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers;
- $31 million lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings;
- $10 million of higher other retail revenue from lower regulatory amortizations; and
- $3 million of higher energy efficiency implementation revenue.

Operations and maintenance increased by $11 million, or 4%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher regulatory amortizations, higher plant operations and maintenance costs and higher customer service costs, partially offset by lower regulatory impacts from the 2025 regulatory rate review and lower insurance expense.

Depreciation and amortization increased $11 million, or 4%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher plant placed in-service and higher amortizations from intangible plant software.

Interest expense decreased $2 million, or 1%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to lower lease interest expense.

Allowance for borrowed funds and allowance for equity funds increased $2 million, or 4%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher construction work-in-progress.

Income tax expense increased $38 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 12.5% in 2026 and 6.3% in 2025. The $38 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and lower benefits from the effects of ratemaking, partially offset by higher PTCs and ITCs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2026, Nevada Power's total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	$	57
Credit facility, maturing 2029		600
Less:		
Short-term debt		—
Net credit facility		600
Total net liquidity	$	657

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $822 million and $641 million, respectively. The change was primarily due to lower payments related to fuel and energy costs, partially offset by the timing of payments for operating costs and lower collections from customers.

The timing of Nevada Power's income tax cash flows from period to period can be significantly affected by the estimated federal income tax payment methods and assumptions made for each payment date.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(1,066) million and $(912) million, respectively. The change was primarily due to increased capital expenditures, partially offset by proceeds from sale of assets. Refer to "Future Uses of Cash" for further discussion of capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $273 million and $272 million, respectively. The change was primarily due to higher contributions from NV Energy, Inc. and higher customer receipts from refundable contributions in aid of construction, partially offset by higher payments of debt and lower net proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debt.

For a discussion of recent financing transactions, refer to Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Debt Authorizations

Nevada Power currently has financing authority from the PUCN consisting of the ability to: (1) establish debt issuances limited to a debt ceiling of $5.5 billion (excluding borrowings under Nevada Power's $600 million secured credit facility); and (2) maintain a revolving credit facility of up to $1.3 billion. As of September 30, 2026, approximately $1.8 billion of debt capacity remains available under this authorization. Nevada Power currently has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the SEC to issue an additional $1.8 billion of general and refunding mortgage securities and unsecured debt securities through December 2027.

Future Uses of Cash

Nevada Power has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, the use of its secured revolving credit facility, capital contributions and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which Nevada Power has access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including Nevada Power's credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the utility industry.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; impacts to customers' rates; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital. Prudently incurred expenditures for compliance-related items such as pollution control technologies, replacement generation and associated operating costs are generally incorporated into Nevada Power's regulated retail rates. Expenditures for certain assets may ultimately include acquisition of existing assets.

Historical and forecast capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Electric transmission	$ 387	$ 434	$ 694
Electric distribution	271	289	399
Solar generation and electric battery storage	57	28	35
Wildfire prevention	11	17	25
Other	186	319	524
Total	$ 912	$ 1,087	$ 1,677

Nevada Power receives PUCN approval through its IRP filings for various projects and has included estimates from IRP filings as well as potential future filings in its forecast capital expenditures for 2026. These estimates are likely to change as a result of the RFP process, continued evaluation and future IRP filing refinements. Nevada Power's capital expenditures include the following:

- Electric transmission includes both growth projects and operating expenditures. Growth projects primarily relate to the Nevada Utilities' Greenlink Nevada transmission expansion program totaling $393 million and $366 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the Greenlink Nevada transmission expansion program expected to be placed in-service in 2027 and 2028 totals $242 million for the remainder of 2026. Operating expenditures consist of routine expenditures for transmission and other infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand.
- Electric distribution includes both growth projects and operating expenditures consisting of routine expenditures for distribution needed to serve existing and expected demand. Growth expenditures include spending on new customer connections totaling $108 million and $111 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for new customer connections totals $32 million for the remainder of 2026.
- Solar generation and electric battery storage primarily consist of a 400-MW solar photovoltaic facility with an additional 400 MW of co-located battery storage that is being developed in Churchill County, Nevada with ownership share approved by the PUCN of 10% for Nevada Power and 90% for Sierra Pacific. Commercial operation of the solar facility is expected by early 2027 and the co-located battery storage reached commercial operation in March 2026.
- Wildfire prevention includes both growth and operating expenditures related to projects included in a comprehensive natural disaster protection plan filed and approved by the PUCN. These projects include, but are not limited to, rebuilding distribution lines with covered conductor, converting overhead distribution lines to underground and copper wire and pole replacement projects.
- Other includes both growth and operating expenditures including spending for infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand, routine capital expenditures for generation, information technology expenditures and other operating projects.

2024 Joint Integrated Resource Plan

In October 2025, the Nevada Utilities submitted a Joint Application for approval of the First Amendment to the 2024 Joint Integrated Resource Plan. The First Amendment seeks approval to enter into a 20-year power purchase agreement with the developer for an additional 150-MW BESS that will reduce the Nevada Utilities' open position beginning in the summer of 2027. The BESS will be co-located with the existing Dodge Flat solar and battery facility in Washoe County, Nevada. In January 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed a stipulation with the PUCN that reflected a settlement among participating parties and largely accepted the First Amendment as filed, including approval of the 150-MW BESS power purchase agreement. A final order approving the stipulation was received in February 2026.

2026 Joint Triennial Integrated Resource Plan

In May 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed with the PUCN a joint application for approval of their 2027-2046 Triennial Integrated Resource Plan and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan. The joint application seeks approval of 23 third-party power purchase agreements which consists of approximately 4,550 megawatts of renewable generation and 5,405 megawatts of battery storage, 1,223 megawatts of thermal generation and related transmission facilities to address anticipated load growth. Hearings are scheduled in September, October and November 2026.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes outside the normal course of business in material cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of Nevada Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than those disclosed in Notes 5 and 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Regulatory Matters

Nevada Power is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding Nevada Power's current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Nevada Power is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact Nevada Power's current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. Nevada Power believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and Nevada Power is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of long-lived assets and income taxes. For additional discussion of Nevada Power's critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of Nevada Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in Nevada Power's assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025.

Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Sierra Pacific Power Company

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Sierra Pacific Power Company and subsidiaries ("Sierra Pacific") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, and changes in shareholder's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of Sierra Pacific as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of Sierra Pacific's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to Sierra Pacific in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
November 6, 2026

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions, except share data)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1	$ 5
Trade receivables, net	143	108
Income taxes receivable	62	—
Amounts due from affiliates	119	196
Inventories	166	151
Regulatory assets	64	56
Prepayments	35	20
Other current assets	16	19
Total current assets	606	555
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,022	6,056
Regulatory assets	212	218
Other assets	227	216
Total assets	$ 8,067	$ 7,045
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 541	$ 519
Amounts due to affiliate	11	208
Accrued employee expenses	14	85
Current portion of long-term debt	—	410
Regulatory liabilities	91	72
Customer deposits	57	45
Other current liabilities	79	40
Total current liabilities	793	1,379
Long-term debt	1,118	1,116
Junior subordinated debt	1,039	446
Regulatory liabilities	419	391
Deferred income taxes	384	390
Other long-term liabilities	703	342
Total liabilities	4,456	4,064
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock - $3.75 stated value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	3,051	2,561
Retained earnings	561	421
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(1)	(1)
Total shareholder's equity	3,611	2,981
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 8,067	$ 7,045

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue:				
Regulated electric	$ 324	$ 294	$ 821	$ 765
Regulated natural gas	17	17	72	89
Total operating revenue	341	311	893	854
Operating expenses:				
Cost of fuel and energy	144	121	384	346
Cost of natural gas purchased for resale	3	5	25	42
Operations and maintenance	67	66	207	187
Depreciation and amortization	50	41	143	121
Property and other taxes	7	6	20	18
Total operating expenses	271	239	779	714
Operating income	70	72	114	140
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(36)	(25)	(103)	(73)
Allowance for borrowed funds	9	5	26	11
Allowance for equity funds	28	16	81	35
Interest and dividend income	2	3	9	9
Other, net	3	4	10	8
Total other income (expense)	6	3	23	(10)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	76	75	137	130
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1)	7	(3)	13
Net income	$ 77	$ 68	$ 140	$ 117

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions, except shares)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Total Shareholder's Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, June 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 2,121	$ 425	$ (1)	$ 2,545
Net income	—	—	—	68	—	68
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(100)	—	(100)
Contributions	—	—	200	—	—	200
Other equity transactions	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 2,321	$ 392	$ (1)	$ 2,712
Balance, December 31, 2024	1,000	$ —	$ 1,726	$ 375	$ (1)	$ 2,100
Net income	—	—	—	117	—	117
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(100)	—	(100)
Contributions	—	—	595	—	—	595
Balance, September 30, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 2,321	$ 392	$ (1)	$ 2,712
Balance, June 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,051	$ 485	$ (1)	$ 3,535
Net income	—	—	—	77	—	77
Other equity transactions	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Balance, September 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,051	$ 561	$ (1)	$ 3,611
Balance, December 31, 2025	1,000	$ —	$ 2,561	$ 421	$ (1)	$ 2,981
Net income	—	—	—	140	—	140
Contributions	—	—	490	—	—	490
Balance, September 30, 2026	1,000	$ —	$ 3,051	$ 561	$ (1)	$ 3,611

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 140	$ 117
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss on nonrecurring items	(1)	—
Depreciation and amortization	143	121
Allowance for equity funds	(81)	(35)
Deferred energy	46	(62)
Amortization of deferred energy	(20)	(19)
Other changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	(9)	81
Deferred income taxes and amortization of investment tax credits	196	(3)
Other, net	6	(3)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	115	(17)
Inventories	(15)	(1)
Accrued property, income and other taxes	(54)	(15)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(213)	(34)
Net cash flows from operating activities	253	130
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,015)	(1,084)
Proceeds from sale of asset	8	—
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,007)	(1,084)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	595	446
Repayments of long-term debt	(410)	—
Dividends paid	—	(100)
Contributions from parent	490	595
Other, net	73	30
Net cash flows from financing activities	748	971
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(6)	17
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10	24
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 4	$ 41

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) General

Sierra Pacific Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Sierra Pacific"), is a wholly owned subsidiary of NV Energy, Inc. ("NV Energy"), a holding company that also owns Nevada Power Company and its subsidiaries ("Nevada Power") and certain other subsidiaries. Sierra Pacific is a U.S. regulated electric utility company serving retail customers, including residential, commercial and industrial customers and regulated retail natural gas customers primarily in northern Nevada. NV Energy is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"). BHE is a holding company based in Des Moines, Iowa that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with Sierra Pacific's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income have been omitted as net income equals comprehensive income for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Sierra Pacific's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in Sierra Pacific's accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. Sierra Pacific is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10, Government Grants Topic 832, "Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities" which establishes accounting for government grants received by an entity, including guidance for a grant related to an asset and a grant related to income. This guidance also requires, consistent with current disclosure requirements, that an entity provide disclosures including the nature of the government grant received, the accounting policies used to account for the grant, and significant terms and conditions of the grant. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028. Early adoption is permitted and can be applied using either a modified prospective approach, a modified retrospective approach or a retrospective approach. Sierra Pacific is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU No. 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations Topic 818 which establishes guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of environmental credits and related regulatory obligations. This guidance provides a framework for accounting for environmental credit assets, including those generated, purchased or received and environmental credit obligations. It also requires entities to assess the intended use of environmental credits, and, in certain cases, evaluate such credits for impairment. ASU 2026-02 introduces enhanced annual disclosure requirements related to environmental credits and associated obligations. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Sierra Pacific is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of funds restricted by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada ("PUCN") for a certain renewable energy contract. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1	$ 5
Restricted cash and cash equivalents included in other current assets	3	5
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 4	$ 10

(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Utility plant:			
Generation	25 - 70 years	$ 1,880	$ 1,413
Transmission	50 - 76 years	1,400	1,321
Electric distribution	20 - 76 years	2,463	2,298
Electric intangible plant and other	5 - 65 years	209	189
Natural gas distribution	35 - 70 years	621	591
Natural gas intangible plant and other	5 - 65 years	19	19
Common other	5 - 65 years	485	461
Utility plant		7,077	6,292
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(2,322)	(2,296)
		4,755	3,996
Construction work-in-progress		2,267	2,060
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 7,022	$ 6,056

(5) Recent Financing Transactions

Junior Subordinated Debt

In March 2026, Sierra Pacific issued $600 million of its 6.375% Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Junior Subordinated Notes due September 2056. Sierra Pacific will pay interest on the junior subordinated notes at a rate of 6.375% through September 2031, subject to a reset every five years not to reset below 6.375%.

Credit Facilities

In June 2026, Sierra Pacific amended its existing $400 million secured credit facility expiring in June 2028. The amendment extended the expiration date to June 2029 and amended certain provisions of the existing credit agreement.

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, Sierra Pacific's provision for federal income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, Sierra Pacific had a net receivable from BHE of $62 million and $— million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Sierra Pacific received net cash refunds for federal income taxes from BHE of $137 million and made net cash payments for federal income tax to BHE of $28 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 16	21.0 %	$ 15	21.0 %	$ 29	21.0 %	$ 27	21.0 %
Energy-related tax credits	(6)	(6.1)	—	—	(8)	(5.1)	—	—
Effects of ratemaking[1]	(11)	(15.5)	(8)	(12.3)	(24)	(17.9)	(14)	(11.1)
Effective income tax rate	$ (1)	(0.6)%	$ 7	8.7 %	$ (3)	(2.0)%	$ 13	9.9 %

(1) Effects of ratemaking is primarily attributable to activity associated with excess deferred income taxes.

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

Sierra Pacific is a participant in benefit plans sponsored by NV Energy. The NV Energy Retirement Plan includes a qualified pension plan ("Qualified Pension Plan") and a supplemental executive retirement plan and a restoration plan (collectively, "Non-Qualified Pension Plans") that provide pension benefits for eligible employees. The NV Energy Comprehensive Welfare Benefit and Cafeteria Plan provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees ("Other Postretirement Plans") on behalf of Sierra Pacific. Amounts attributable to Sierra Pacific were allocated from NV Energy based upon the current, or in the case of retirees, previous, employment location. Offsetting regulatory assets and liabilities have been recorded related to the amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit costs that will be included in regulated rates. Net periodic benefit costs not included in regulated rates are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net.

Amounts receivable from (payable to) NV Energy are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and consist of the following (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Qualified Pension Plan:		
Other assets	$ 76	$ 72
Non-Qualified Pension Plans:		
Other current liabilities	(1)	(1)
Other long-term liabilities	(4)	(5)
Other Postretirement Plans:		
Other assets	5	2

(8) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

Sierra Pacific is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations in commodity prices and interest rates. Sierra Pacific is principally exposed to electricity, natural gas and coal market fluctuations primarily through Sierra Pacific's obligation to serve retail customer load in its regulated service territory. Sierra Pacific's load and generating facilities represent substantial underlying commodity positions. Exposures to commodity prices consist mainly of variations in the price of fuel required to generate electricity and wholesale electricity that is purchased and sold. Commodity prices are subject to wide price swings as supply and demand are impacted by, among many other unpredictable items, weather, market liquidity, generating facility availability, customer usage, storage, and transmission and transportation constraints. The actual cost of fuel and purchased power is recoverable through the deferred energy mechanism. Interest rate risk exists on variable-rate debt and future debt issuances. Sierra Pacific does not engage in proprietary trading activities.

Sierra Pacific has established a risk management process that is designed to identify, assess, manage and report on each of the various types of risk involved in its business. To mitigate a portion of its commodity price risk, Sierra Pacific uses commodity derivative contracts, which may include forwards, futures, options, swaps and other agreements, to effectively secure future supply or sell future production generally at fixed prices. Sierra Pacific manages its interest rate risk by limiting its exposure to variable interest rates primarily through the issuance of fixed-rate long-term debt and by monitoring market changes in interest rates. Additionally, Sierra Pacific may from time to time enter into interest rate derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps or locks, to mitigate Sierra Pacific's exposure to interest rate risk. Sierra Pacific does not hedge all of its commodity price and interest rate risks, thereby exposing the unhedged portion to changes in market prices. There have been no significant changes in Sierra Pacific's accounting policies related to derivatives. Refer to Note 9 for additional information on derivative contracts.

The following table, which excludes contracts that have been designated as normal under the normal purchases and normal sales exception afforded by GAAP, summarizes the fair value of Sierra Pacific's derivative contracts, on a gross basis, and reconciles those amounts presented on a net basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	Other Long-term Assets	Current Liabilities	Other Long-term Liabilities	Total
As of September 30, 2026				
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:				
Commodity liabilities	$ —	$ (7)	$ (2)	$ (9)
As of December 31, 2025				
Not designated as hedging contracts[1]:				
Commodity assets	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Commodity liabilities	—	(8)	(4)	(12)
Total derivative - net basis	$ 1	$ (8)	$ (4)	$ (11)

(1) Sierra Pacific's commodity derivatives not designated as hedging contracts are included in regulated rates. As of September 30, 2026, a net regulatory asset of $9 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $9 million. As of December 31, 2025, a net regulatory asset of $11 million was recorded related to the net derivative liability of $11 million.

The following table summarizes the net notional amounts of outstanding commodity derivative contracts with fixed price terms that comprise the mark-to-market values as of (in millions):

	Unit of Measure	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Electricity purchases	Megawatt hours	1	1
Natural gas purchases	Decatherms	93	75

Credit Risk

Sierra Pacific is exposed to counterparty credit risk associated with wholesale energy supply and marketing activities with other utilities, energy marketing companies, financial institutions and other market participants. Credit risk may be concentrated to the extent Sierra Pacific's counterparties have similar economic, industry or other characteristics and due to direct and indirect relationships among the counterparties. Before entering into a transaction, Sierra Pacific analyzes the financial condition of each significant wholesale counterparty, establishes limits on the amount of unsecured credit to be extended to each counterparty and evaluates the appropriateness of unsecured credit limits on an ongoing basis. To further mitigate wholesale counterparty credit risk, Sierra Pacific enters into netting and collateral arrangements that may include margining and cross-product netting agreements and obtain third-party guarantees, letters of credit and cash deposits. If required, Sierra Pacific exercises rights under these arrangements, including calling on the counterparty's credit support arrangement.

Collateral and Contingent Features

In accordance with industry practice, certain wholesale agreements, including derivative contracts, contain credit support provisions that in part base certain collateral requirements on credit ratings for senior unsecured debt as reported by one or more of the recognized credit rating agencies. These agreements may either specifically provide bilateral rights to demand cash or other security if credit exposures on a net basis exceed specified rating-dependent threshold levels ("credit-risk-related contingent features") or provide the right for counterparties to demand "adequate assurance" if there is a material adverse change in Sierra Pacific's creditworthiness. These rights can vary by contract and by counterparty. As of September 30, 2026, Sierra Pacific's credit ratings for its senior secured debt and its issuer credit ratings for subordinated debt from the recognized credit rating agencies were investment grade.

The aggregate fair value of Sierra Pacific's derivative contracts in liability positions with specific credit-risk-related contingent features totaled $— million and $1 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, which represents the amount of collateral to be posted if all credit risk related contingent features for derivative contracts in liability positions had been triggered. Sierra Pacific's collateral requirements could fluctuate considerably due to market price volatility, changes in credit ratings, changes in legislation or regulation or other factors.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of Sierra Pacific's cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Sierra Pacific has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Sierra Pacific has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect Sierra Pacific's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. Sierra Pacific develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents Sierra Pacific's financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of September 30, 2026:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 25	$ —	$ —	$ 25
Investment funds	1	—	—	1
	$ 26	$ —	$ —	$ 26
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ (9)	$ (9)
As of December 31, 2025:				
Assets:				
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 1
Money market mutual funds	14	—	—	14
Investment funds	1	—	—	1
	$ 15	$ —	$ 1	$ 16
Liabilities:				
Commodity derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ (12)	$ (12)

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchases or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which Sierra Pacific transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, Sierra Pacific uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent Sierra Pacific's estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. Sierra Pacific bases its forward price curves upon internally developed models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations for certain electricity and natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable due to markets that are not active. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, Sierra Pacific uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The model incorporates a mid-market pricing convention (the mid-point price between bid and ask prices) as a practical expedient for valuing its assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value. The determination of the fair value for derivative contracts not only includes counterparty risk, but also the impact of Sierra Pacific's nonperformance risk on its liabilities, which as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, had an immaterial impact to the fair value of its derivative contracts. As such, Sierra Pacific considers its derivative contracts to be valued using Level 3 inputs.

Sierra Pacific's investments in money market mutual funds and investment funds are stated at fair value. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of Sierra Pacific's commodity derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant Level 3 inputs (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Beginning balance	$ (14)	$ (22)	$ (11)	$ (13)
Changes in fair value recognized in regulatory assets	(3)	(10)	(7)	(20)
Settlements	8	24	9	25
Ending balance	$ (9)	$ (8)	$ (9)	$ (8)

Sierra Pacific's long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair value of Sierra Pacific's long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of Sierra Pacific's long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 2,157	$ 2,053	$ 1,972	$ 1,967

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Sierra Pacific is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding climate change, renewable portfolio standards, air and water quality, emissions performance standards, coal combustion byproduct disposal, hazardous and solid waste disposal, protected species and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact Sierra Pacific's current and future operations. Sierra Pacific believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Accrual for Customer Refunds

Sierra Pacific's accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings, reflecting its commitment to transparency and regulatory compliance, was $14 million as of December 31, 2025. Sierra Pacific filed an Offer of Compromise with the PUCN in January 2026 to settle the regulatory proceedings, inclusive of the amount accrued in 2025, that was accepted by the PUCN in February 2026. Refunds were made in July 2026.

Legal Matters

Sierra Pacific is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. Sierra Pacific does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its consolidated financial results.

(11) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes Sierra Pacific's revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by line of business, with further disaggregation of retail by customer class, including a reconciliation to Sierra Pacific's reportable segment information included in Note 12 (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Electric	Natural Gas	Total	Electric	Natural Gas	Total
Customer Revenue:						
Retail:						
Residential	$ 111	$ 12	$ 123	$ 98	$ 12	$ 110
Commercial	101	4	105	94	3	97
Industrial	91	1	92	81	1	82
Other	1	—	1	2	1	3
Total fully bundled	304	17	321	275	17	292
Distribution only service	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total retail	306	17	323	277	17	294
Wholesale, transmission and other	18	—	18	17	—	17
Total Customer Revenue	324	17	341	294	17	311
Other revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total operating revenue	$ 324	$ 17	$ 341	$ 294	$ 17	$ 311

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Electric	Natural Gas	Total	Electric	Natural Gas	Total
Customer Revenue:						
Retail:						
Residential	$ 288	$ 49	$ 337	$ 271	$ 59	$ 330
Commercial	260	17	277	250	21	271
Industrial	213	5	218	185	7	192
Other	3	1	4	4	2	6
Total fully bundled	764	72	836	710	89	799
Distribution only service	6	—	6	6	—	6
Total retail	770	72	842	716	89	805
Wholesale, transmission and other	50	—	50	48	—	48
Total Customer Revenue	820	72	892	764	89	853
Other revenue	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total operating revenue	$ 821	$ 72	$ 893	$ 765	$ 89	$ 854

(12) Segment Information

Sierra Pacific's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is its President and Chief Executive Officer. Net income for each reportable segment is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital to each reportable segment, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecasts, and state regulatory ratemaking results as well as unique risks and opportunities.

Sierra Pacific has identified two reportable operating segments: regulated electric and regulated natural gas. The regulated electric segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and from wholesale sales. The regulated natural gas segment derives most of its revenue from regulated retail sales of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial customers and also obtains revenue by transporting natural gas owned by others through its distribution system. Pricing for regulated electric and regulated natural gas sales are established separately by the PUCN; therefore, management also reviews each segment separately to make decisions regarding allocation of resources and in evaluating performance.

The following tables provide information on a reportable segment basis (in millions):

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026		
	Regulated Electric	Regulated Natural Gas	Total
Operating revenue	$ 324	$ 17	$ 341
Cost of sales	144	3	147
Operations and maintenance	61	6	67
Depreciation and amortization	43	7	50
Interest expense	33	3	36
Interest and dividend income	2	—	2
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	(1)	(1)
Other segment items[1]	34	(1)	33
Net income	$ 79	$ (2)	$ 77
Capital expenditures	$ 282	$ 18	$ 300

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2026		
	Regulated Electric	Regulated Natural Gas	Total
Operating revenue	$ 821	$ 72	$ 893
Cost of sales	384	25	409
Operations and maintenance	191	16	207
Depreciation and amortization	127	16	143
Interest expense	95	8	103
Interest and dividend income	9	—	9
Income tax expense (benefit)	(4)	1	(3)
Other segment items[1]	97	—	97
Net income	$ 134	$ 6	$ 140
Capital expenditures	$ 950	$ 65	$ 1,015

	For the Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025		
	Regulated Electric	Regulated Natural Gas	Total
Operating revenue	$ 294	$ 17	$ 311
Cost of sales	121	5	126
Operations and maintenance	62	4	66
Depreciation and amortization	36	5	41
Interest expense	24	1	25
Interest and dividend income	3	—	3
Income tax expense (benefit)	7	—	7
Other segment items[1]	19	—	19
Net income	$ 66	$ 2	$ 68
Capital expenditures	$ 533	$ 37	$ 570

	For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2025		
	Regulated Electric	Regulated Natural Gas	Total
Operating revenue	$ 765	$ 89	$ 854
Cost of sales	346	42	388
Operations and maintenance	170	17	187
Depreciation and amortization	106	15	121
Interest expense	68	5	73
Interest and dividend income	9	—	9
Income tax expense (benefit)	13	—	13
Other segment items[1]	37	(1)	36
Net income	$ 108	$ 9	$ 117
Capital expenditures	$ 1,007	$ 77	$ 1,084

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets:		
Regulated electric	$ 7,524	$ 6,541
Regulated natural gas	531	485
Regulated common assets[(2)]	12	19
Total assets	$ 8,067	$ 7,045

(1) Consists principally of property and other taxes, allowance for borrowed and equity funds and other income (expenses).

(2) Consists principally of cash and cash equivalents and investments not included in either the regulated electric or regulated natural gas segments.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Sierra Pacific during the periods included herein. Explanations include management's best estimate of the impact of weather, customer growth, usage trends and other factors. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Sierra Pacific's historical unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. Sierra Pacific's actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $77 million, an increase of $9 million compared to 2025 primarily due to higher allowance for borrowed and equity funds, increased electric utility margin and lower tax expense, partially offset by higher interest expense and higher depreciation and amortization expense. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to increased retail customer volumes and lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings, partially offset by a reduction of revenue for a regulatory liability recorded for the Tracy Area Master Plan project. Electric retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 214 GWh, or 6.6% primarily due to favorable usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes increased 7 GWh, or 5.2%.

Net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $140 million, an increase of $23 million compared to 2025 primarily due to higher allowance for borrowed and equity funds, increased electric utility margin and lower tax expense. These items were partially offset by higher interest expense, higher depreciation and amortization expense, higher operations and maintenance expense and lower gas utility margin. Electric utility margin increased primarily due to increased retail customer volumes, lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings and higher transmission and wholesale margin, partially offset by a reduction of revenue for a regulatory liability recorded for the Tracy Area Master Plan project. Electric retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased by 564 GWh, or 6.4% primarily due to favorable usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers. Wholesale electricity sales volumes decreased 49 GWh, or 10.4%.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Management utilizes various key financial measures that are prepared in accordance with GAAP, as well as non-GAAP financial measures such as electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin, to help evaluate results of operations. Electric utility margin is calculated as electric operating revenue less cost of fuel and energy while natural gas utility margin is calculated as natural gas operating revenue less cost of natural gas purchased for resale, which are captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Sierra Pacific's cost of fuel and energy and cost of natural gas purchased for resale are generally recovered from its retail customers through regulatory recovery mechanisms and as a result, changes in Sierra Pacific's expenses included in recovery mechanisms result in comparable changes to revenue. As such, management believes electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin more appropriately and concisely explain results of operations rather than a discussion of revenue and cost of sales separately. Management believes the presentation of electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin provides meaningful and valuable insight into the information management considers important to understanding the business and a measure of comparability to others in the industry.

Electric utility margin and natural gas utility margin are not measures calculated in accordance with GAAP and should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, operating income which is the most directly comparable financial measure prepared in accordance with GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of utility margin to operating income (in millions):

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Electric utility margin:								
Operating revenue	$ 324	$ 294	$ 30	10 %	$ 821	$ 765	$ 56	7 %
Cost of fuel and energy	144	121	23	19	384	346	38	11
Electric utility margin	180	173	7	4 %	437	419	18	4 %
Natural gas utility margin:								
Operating revenue	17	17	—	— %	72	89	(17)	(19)%
Natural gas purchased for resale	3	5	(2)	(40)	25	42	(17)	(40)
Natural gas utility margin	14	12	2	17 %	47	47	—	— %
Utility margin	194	185	9	5 %	484	466	18	4 %
Operations and maintenance	67	66	1	2 %	207	187	20	11 %
Depreciation and amortization	50	41	9	22	143	121	22	18
Property and other taxes	7	6	1	17	20	18	2	11
Operating income	$ 70	$ 72	$ (2)	(3)%	$ 114	$ 140	$ (26)	(19)%

Electric Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to electric utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 324	$ 294	$ 30	10 %	$ 821	$ 765	$ 56	7 %
Cost of fuel and energy	144	121	23	19	384	346	38	11
Utility margin	$ 180	$ 173	$ 7	4 %	$ 437	$ 419	$ 18	4 %
Sales (GWh):								
Residential	833	773	60	8 %	2,106	2,050	56	3 %
Commercial	917	898	19	2	2,441	2,408	33	1
Industrial	932	784	148	19	2,605	2,193	412	19
Other	2	2	—	—	6	6	—	—
Total fully bundled[1]	2,684	2,457	227	9	7,158	6,657	501	8
Distribution only service	751	764	(13)	(2)	2,219	2,156	63	3
Total retail	3,435	3,221	214	7	9,377	8,813	564	6
Wholesale	142	135	7	5	423	472	(49)	(10)
Total GWh sold	3,577	3,356	221	7 %	9,800	9,285	515	6 %
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	391	387	4	1 %	390	386	4	1 %
Average revenue per MWh:								
Retail - fully bundled[1]	$ 113.25	$ 111.57	$ 1.68	2 %	$106.74	$106.54	$ 0.20	— %
Wholesale	$ 69.88	$ 80.12	$ (10.24)	(13)%	$ 68.47	$ 64.19	$ 4.28	7 %
Heating degree days	30	12	18	150 %	2,253	2,621	(368)	(14)%
Cooling degree days	934	876	58	7 %	1,251	1,198	53	4 %
Sources of energy (GWh)[2]:								
Natural gas	1,839	1,264	575	45 %	4,145	3,339	806	24 %
Coal	4	307	(303)	(99)	9	744	(735)	(99)
Renewables	1	3	(2)	(67)	4	7	(3)	(43)
Total energy generated	1,844	1,574	270	17	4,158	4,090	68	2
Energy purchased	1,503	1,459	44	3	3,629	3,126	503	16
Total	3,347	3,033	314	10 %	7,787	7,216	571	8 %
Average cost of energy per MWh[3]:								
Energy generated	$ 28.60	$ 30.92	$ (2.32)	(8)%	$ 30.78	$ 36.45	$ (5.67)	(16)%
Energy purchased	$ 60.52	$ 49.53	$ 10.99	22 %	$ 70.56	$ 62.87	$ 7.69	12 %

(1) Fully bundled includes sales to customers for combined energy, transmission and distribution services.

(2) GWh amounts are net of energy used by the related generating facilities.

(3) The average cost of energy per MWh includes only the cost of fuel associated with the generating facilities, purchased power and deferrals.

Natural Gas Utility Margin

A comparison of key operating results related to natural gas utility margin is as follows:

	Third Quarter				First Nine Months			
	2026	2025	Change		2026	2025	Change	
Utility margin (in millions):								
Operating revenue	$ 17	$ 17	$ —	— %	$ 72	$ 89	$ (17)	(19)%
Natural gas purchased for resale	3	5	(2)	(40)	25	42	(17)	(40)
Utility margin	$ 14	$ 12	$ 2	17 %	$ 47	$ 47	$ —	— %
Sold (000's Dths):								
Residential	834	794	40	5 %	6,405	7,097	(692)	(10)%
Commercial	552	536	16	3	3,495	3,819	(324)	(8)
Industrial	347	335	12	4	1,519	1,607	(88)	(5)
Total retail	1,733	1,665	68	4 %	11,419	12,523	(1,104)	(9)%
Average number of retail customers (in thousands)	189	188	1	1 %	189	187	2	1 %
Average revenue per retail Dth sold	$ 9.57	$10.21	$ (0.64)	(6)%	$ 6.28	$ 7.12	$ (0.84)	(12)%
Heating degree days	30	12	18	150 %	2,253	2,621	(368)	(14)%
Average cost of natural gas per retail Dth sold	$ 2.22	$ 2.71	$ (0.49)	(18)%	$ 2.21	$ 3.32	$ (1.11)	(33)%

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

Electric utility margin increased $7 million, or 4%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $10 million of higher electric retail utility margin primarily due to increased retail customer volumes and higher demand charge revenue from large commercial and industrial customers. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 6.6% primarily due to favorable customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers;
- $4 million lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings.

The increase in electric utility margin was partially offset by:

- $6 million reduction of revenue for a regulatory liability recorded for the Tracy Area Master Plan (TAMP) project as directed by the 2024 Sierra Pacific regulatory rate review.

Depreciation and amortization increased $9 million, or 22%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher plant placed in-service and higher amortizations from intangible plant software.

Interest expense increased $11 million, or 44%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher long-term debt.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds increased $16 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher construction work-in-progress.

Income tax expense decreased $8 million for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (0.6)% and 8.7% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $8 million decrease was primarily due to higher benefits from the effects of ratemaking and higher ITCs.

First Nine Months of 2026 Compared to First Nine Months of 2025

Electric utility margin increased $18 million, or 4%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to:

- $17 million of higher electric retail utility margin primarily due to increased retail customer volumes and higher demand charge revenue from large commercial and industrial customers. Retail customer volumes, including distribution only service customers, increased 6.4% primarily due to favorable customer usage patterns and an increase in the average number of customers;
- $7 million lower prior year revenue related to an accrual in connection with customer refunds arising from regulatory proceedings; and
- $4 million of higher wholesale and transmission margin primarily related to higher transmission revenue and a decrease in deferred energy costs.

The increase in electric utility margin was partially offset by:

- $8 million reduction of revenue for a regulatory liability recorded for the Tracy Area Master Plan (TAMP) project as directed by the 2024 Sierra Pacific regulatory rate review.

Natural gas utility margin was consistent for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025.

Operations and maintenance increased $20 million, or 11%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to increased insurance expense from additional wildfire coverage and higher premiums associated with third-party liability coverage and increased plant operations and maintenance, partially offset by the deferral of premiums for the additional wildfire coverage as authorized by the PUCN in July 2026 and lower energy efficiency program costs (offset in operating revenue).

Depreciation and amortization increased $22 million, or 18%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher plant placed in-service and higher amortizations from intangible plant software.

Interest expense increased $30 million, or 41%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher long-term debt.

Allowance for borrowed and equity funds increased $61 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025 primarily due to higher construction work-in-progress.

Income tax expense decreased $16 million for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was (2.0)% in 2026 and 9.9% in 2025. The $16 million decrease was primarily due to higher benefits from the effects of ratemaking and higher ITCs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2026, Sierra Pacific's total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1
Credit facility, maturing 2029	400
Less:	
Short-term debt	—
Net credit facility	400
Total net liquidity	$ 401

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $253 million and $130 million, respectively. The change was primarily due to increased collections from customers and higher recovery of previously deferred fuel and energy costs, partially offset by the timing of payments for operating costs.

The timing of Sierra Pacific's income tax cash flows from period to period can be significantly affected by the estimated federal income tax payment methods and assumptions made for each payment date.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $(1,007) million and $(1,084) million, respectively. The change was primarily due to decreased capital expenditures. Refer to "Future Uses of Cash" for further discussion of capital expenditures.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, were $748 million and $971 million, respectively. The change was primarily due to higher repayment of debt and lower contributions from NV Energy, Inc., partially offset by higher proceeds from the issuance of junior subordinated debt, lower dividend payments and higher customer receipts from refundable contributions in aid of construction.

Debt Authorizations

Sierra Pacific currently has financing authority from the PUCN consisting of the ability to: (1) establish debt issuances limited to a debt ceiling of $4.0 billion (excluding borrowings under Sierra Pacific's $400 million secured credit facility); and (2) maintain a revolving credit facility of up to $600 million. As of September 30, 2026, approximately $1.7 billion of debt capacity remains available under this authorization. Sierra Pacific currently has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the SEC to issue an additional $1.5 billion of general and refunding mortgage securities and unsecured debt securities through April 2028.

Future Uses of Cash

Sierra Pacific has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, the use of secured revolving credit facilities, capital contributions and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which Sierra Pacific has access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including Sierra Pacific's credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk associated with Sierra Pacific and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the utility industry.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; impacts to customers' rates; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; load projections; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital. Prudently incurred expenditures for compliance-related items such as pollution-control technologies, replacement generation and associated operating costs are generally incorporated into Sierra Pacific's regulated retail rates. Expenditures for certain assets may ultimately include acquisition of existing assets.

Historical and forecast capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Electric transmission	$ 263	$ 232	$ 412
Electric distribution	146	215	303
Solar generation and electric battery storage	591	132	173
Wildfire prevention	14	21	37
Other	70	415	638
Total	$ 1,084	$ 1,015	$ 1,563

Sierra Pacific receives PUCN approval through its IRP filings for various projects and has included estimates from IRP filings as well as potential future filings in its forecast capital expenditures for 2026. These estimates are likely to change as a result of the RFP process, continued evaluation and future IRP filing refinements. Sierra Pacific's capital expenditures include the following:

- Electric transmission includes both growth projects and operating expenditures. Growth projects primarily relate to the Nevada Utilities' Greenlink Nevada transmission expansion program totaling $165 million and $202 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for the expansion program expected to be placed in-service in 2027 and 2028 totals $156 million for the remainder of 2026. Operating expenditures consist of routine expenditures for transmission and other infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand.
- Electric distribution includes both growth projects and operating expenditures consisting of routine expenditures for distribution needed to serve existing and expected demand. Growth expenditures include spending on new customer connections totaling $43 million and $36 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Planned spending for new customer connections totals $16 million for the remainder of 2026.
- Solar generation and electric battery storage primarily consist of a 400-MW solar photovoltaic facility with an additional 400 MW of co-located battery storage that is being developed in Churchill County, Nevada with ownership share approved by the PUCN of 90% Sierra Pacific and 10% Nevada Power. Commercial operation of the solar facility is expected by early 2027 and the co-located battery storage reached commercial operation in March 2026.
- Wildfire prevention includes both growth and operating capital that include expenditures contained in a comprehensive natural disaster protection plan filed and approved by the PUCN. These projects include, but are not limited to, rebuilding distribution lines with covered conductor, converting overhead distribution lines to underground and copper wire and pole replacement projects.
- Other includes both growth and operating expenditures including spending for infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand, information technology expenditures, routine expenditures for generation and other operating projects.

2024 Joint Integrated Resource Plan

In October 2025, the Nevada Utilities submitted a Joint Application for approval of the First Amendment to the 2024 Joint Integrated Resource Plan. The First Amendment seeks approval to enter into a 20-year power purchase agreement with the developer for an additional 150-MW BESS that will reduce the Nevada Utilities' open position beginning in the summer of 2027. The BESS will be co-located with the existing Dodge Flat solar and battery facility in Washoe County, Nevada. In January 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed a stipulation with the PUCN that reflected a settlement among participating parties and largely accepted the First Amendment as filed, including approval of the 150-MW BESS power purchase agreement. A final order approving the stipulation was received in February 2026.

2025 Natural Gas Triennial Integrated Resource Plan

In October 2025, Sierra Pacific filed its 2025 Natural Gas Triennial Integrated Resource Plan (the "2025 NGIRP") with the PUCN, covering the 2026 through 2028 action plan period. The filing seeks approval of forecasted natural gas demand, ten significant operational and capital projects, the 2025 DSM Plan, and related findings regarding the reasonableness of the forecast methodology, projected demand, cost-effectiveness of proposed investments, resource mix, greenhouse gas considerations, and impacts on low-income and historically underserved communities. The application also requests authorization to establish a regulatory asset account to record costs associated with a proposed Plexco Service Tee Cap Replacement Program addressing premature failures of certain service tee caps installed between 1990 and 1996, with recovery of amounts recorded in the regulatory asset account to be sought in a future general rate case. In January 2026, Sierra Pacific filed a stipulation with the PUCN that reflected a settlement among participating parties and largely accepted the NGIRP as filed with removal of the requested regulatory asset account to record costs associated with the Plexco Service Tee CAP Replacement Program. A final order approving the stipulation was received in February 2026.

2026 Joint Triennial Integrated Resource Plan

In May 2026, the Nevada Utilities filed with the PUCN a joint application for approval of their 2027-2046 Triennial Integrated Resource Plan and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan. The joint application seeks approval of 23 third-party power purchase agreements which consists of approximately 4,550 megawatts of renewable generation and 5,405 megawatts of battery storage, 1,223 megawatts of thermal generation and related transmission facilities to address anticipated load growth. Hearings are scheduled in September, October and November 2026.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes outside the normal course of business in material cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of Sierra Pacific's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, other than those disclosed in Notes 5 and 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Regulatory Matters

Sierra Pacific is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding Sierra Pacific's current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Sierra Pacific is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality, coal ash disposal and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact Sierra Pacific's current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. Sierra Pacific believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and Sierra Pacific is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of long-lived assets and income taxes. For additional discussion of Sierra Pacific's critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of Sierra Pacific's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in Sierra Pacific's assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025.

Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and subsidiaries ("Eastern Energy Gas") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, and changes in equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of Eastern Energy Gas as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of Eastern Energy Gas' management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to Eastern Energy Gas in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Richmond, Virginia
November 6, 2026

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 84	$ 80
Trade receivables, net	177	191
Receivables from affiliates	20	20
Notes receivable from affiliates	222	513
Inventories	160	155
Prepayments and other deferred charges	95	78
Natural gas imbalances	28	66
Other current assets	48	92
Total current assets	834	1,195
Property, plant and equipment, net	10,637	10,363
Goodwill	1,286	1,286
Investments	261	255
Other assets	107	98
Total assets	$ 13,125	$ 13,197

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 116	$ 87
Accounts payable to affiliates	29	27
Accrued interest	69	58
Accrued property, income and other taxes	93	141
Accrued employee expenses	41	22
Regulatory liabilities	35	46
Current portion of long-term debt	—	293
Customer deposits	27	33
Other current liabilities	9	26
Total current liabilities	419	733
Long-term debt	4,163	4,161
Regulatory liabilities	602	620
Deferred income taxes	737	621
Other long-term liabilities	131	115
Total liabilities	6,052	6,250
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Equity:		
Member's equity:		
Membership interests	5,874	5,736
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(28)	(31)
Total member's equity	5,846	5,705
Noncontrolling interests	1,227	1,242
Total equity	7,073	6,947
Total liabilities and equity	$ 13,125	$ 13,197

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Operating revenue	$ 539	$ 478	$ 1,742	$ 1,563
Operating expenses:				
Cost of gas	—	1	2	2
Operations and maintenance	160	152	432	420
Depreciation and amortization	88	87	265	261
Property and other taxes	34	36	105	106
Total operating expenses	282	276	804	789
Operating income	257	202	938	774
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net	(52)	(55)	(161)	(163)
Allowance for equity funds	6	4	14	9
Interest and dividend income	4	7	19	14
Other, net	1	2	2	4
Total other income (expense)	(41)	(42)	(126)	(136)
Income before income tax expense (benefit) and equity income (loss)	216	160	812	638
Income tax expense (benefit)	41	30	167	127
Equity income (loss)	4	5	37	36
Net income	179	135	682	547
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	28	138	110
Net income attributable to Eastern Energy Gas	$ 141	$ 107	$ 544	$ 437

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	$ 179	$ 135	$ 682	$ 547
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Unrecognized amounts on retirement benefits, net of tax of $—, $—, $— and $—	—	—	(1)	1
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax of $—, $(1), $2 and $1	1	(2)	4	3
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1	(2)	3	4
Comprehensive income	180	133	685	551
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	28	138	110
Comprehensive income attributable to Eastern Energy Gas	$ 142	$ 105	$ 547	$ 441

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Membership Interests	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, June 30, 2025	$ 5,665	$ (29)	$ 1,260	$ 6,896
Net income	107	—	28	135
Other comprehensive loss	—	(2)	—	(2)
Distributions	(1)	—	(36)	(37)
Contributions	1	—	—	1
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ 5,772	$ (31)	$ 1,252	$ 6,993
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ 6,300	$ (35)	$ 1,270	$ 7,535
Net income	437	—	110	547
Other comprehensive income	—	4	—	4
Distributions	(1,190)	—	(128)	(1,318)
Contributions	225	—	—	225
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ 5,772	$ (31)	$ 1,252	$ 6,993
Balance, June 30, 2026	$ 5,814	$ (29)	$ 1,234	$ 7,019
Net income	141	—	38	179
Other comprehensive income	—	1	—	1
Distributions	(90)	—	(45)	(135)
Contributions	9	—	—	9
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ 5,874	$ (28)	$ 1,227	$ 7,073
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ 5,736	$ (31)	$ 1,242	$ 6,947
Net income	544	—	138	682
Other comprehensive income	—	3	—	3
Distributions	(488)	—	(153)	(641)
Contributions	82	—	—	82
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ 5,874	$ (28)	$ 1,227	$ 7,073

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 682	$ 547
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
(Gains) losses on other items, net	(13)	4
Depreciation and amortization	265	261
Allowance for equity funds	(14)	(9)
Equity (income) loss, net of distributions	(10)	—
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	(11)	(20)
Deferred income taxes	111	100
Other, net	3	—
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	39	39
Receivables from affiliates	—	(9)
Gas balancing activities	(11)	5
Accrued property, income and other taxes	14	(12)
Accounts payable to affiliates	2	5
Accounts payable and other liabilities	4	56
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,061	967
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(452)	(245)
Proceeds from assignment of shale development rights	16	—
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	3	8
Issuance of notes receivable to affiliates	(125)	(530)
Repayment of notes receivable by affiliates	416	5
Net cash flows from investing activities	(142)	(762)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	1,187
Repayment of long-term debt	(280)	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(153)	(128)
Distributions to parent	(488)	(1,189)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(921)	(130)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(2)	75
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	113	61
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 111	$ 136

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(1) General

Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC is a holding company, and together with its subsidiaries ("Eastern Energy Gas") conducts business activities consisting of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC")-regulated interstate natural gas transmission systems and underground storage operations in the eastern region of the U.S. and operates Cove Point LNG, LP ("Cove Point"), a liquefied natural gas ("LNG") export, import and storage facility. Eastern Energy Gas holds 100% of the general partner interest and 75% of the limited partner interests of Cove Point. In addition, Eastern Energy Gas holds a 50% noncontrolling interest in Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P. ("Iroquois"), a 414-mile FERC-regulated interstate natural gas transmission system. Eastern Energy Gas is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"). BHE is a holding company headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with Eastern Energy Gas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Eastern Energy Gas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in Eastern Energy Gas' accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Segment Information

Eastern Energy Gas currently has one reportable segment, which includes its natural gas transmission, storage and LNG operations. Eastern Energy Gas' chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the BHE Pipeline Group (which consists primarily of BHE GT&S, LLC ("BHE GT&S"), Northern Natural Gas Company and Kern River Gas Transmission Company). Net income attributable to Eastern Energy Gas, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecast, as well as unique risks and opportunities. The segment expense information regularly provided to the CODM aligns with the captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The measure of segment assets is reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as total assets.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. Eastern Energy Gas is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Utility plant:			
Interstate natural gas transmission assets	34 - 51 years	$ 6,848	$ 6,599
Storage assets	47 - 79 years	2,919	2,856
Intangible plant and other assets	4 - 53 years	542	514
Utility plant in-service		10,309	9,969
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(3,694)	(3,555)
Utility plant in-service, net		6,615	6,414
Nonutility plant:			
LNG facility	40 years	4,581	4,585
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(990)	(901)
Nonutility plant, net		3,591	3,684
		10,206	10,098
Construction work-in-progress		431	265
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 10,637	$ 10,363

Construction work-in-progress includes $408 million and $255 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, related to the construction of utility plant.

Assignment of Shale Development Rights

In September 2025, Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. ("EGTS") signed an agreement to convey development rights over time to a natural gas producer for approximately 23,000 acres of Utica Shale and Point Pleasant formations underneath one of its natural gas storage fields. The agreement provides for payments to EGTS of approximately $49 million over a period of three years, and an overriding royalty interest in gas produced from the acreage. In January 2026, EGTS conveyed approximately 7,600 acres and received proceeds of $16 million from the initial conveyance. This transaction resulted in a $16 million ($12 million after-tax) gain recorded in operations and maintenance expense in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(4) Regulatory Matters

In June 2026, EGTS filed a general rate case for its FERC-jurisdictional services, with proposed rates to be effective August 1, 2026. EGTS' current rates were established by a 2022 settlement. EGTS proposed an annual cost-of-service of approximately $1.2 billion, and requested increases in various rates, including general system transportation rates by 43% and general system storage rates by 37%. In July 2026, the FERC issued an order that accepted the August 1, 2026 effective date for certain changes in rates, while suspending the other changes for five months following the proposed effective date, until January 1, 2027, subject to refund and the outcome of hearing procedures. This matter is pending.

(5) Investments and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents consists of the following (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Investments:		
Investment funds	$ 5	$ 8
Equity method investments:		
Iroquois	256	247
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		
Customer deposits	27	33
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 288	$ 288
Reflected as:		
Other current assets	$ 27	$ 33
Noncurrent assets	261	255
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 288	$ 288

Equity Method Investments

Eastern Energy Gas, through subsidiaries, holds 50% of Iroquois, which owns and operates an interstate natural gas transmission system located in the states of New York and Connecticut.

As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of Eastern Energy Gas' investments exceeded its share of underlying equity in net assets by $130 million. The difference reflects equity method goodwill and is not being amortized. Eastern Energy Gas received distributions from its investments of $27 million and $36 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of customer deposits as allowed under the FERC gas tariffs. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 84	$ 80
Restricted cash and cash equivalents included in other current assets	27	33
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 111	$ 113

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, Eastern Energy Gas' provision for federal and state income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, Eastern Energy Gas had a payable to BHE of $15 million and $39 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Pursuant to a tax allocation agreement, BHE GT&S makes cash payments for income taxes, net of refunds, on behalf of Eastern Energy Gas for federal income taxes and certain state income taxes. Eastern Energy Gas received net non-cash equity contributions from BHE GT&S for federal income taxes and certain state income taxes totaling $82 million and $224 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 45	21.0 %	$ 34	21.0 %	$ 170	21.0 %	$ 134	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax	4	1.8	2	1.3	21	2.5	10	1.6
Nontaxable or nondeductible items:								
Equity earnings	1	0.5	1	0.7	8	1.0	8	1.2
Non-controlling interest	(8)	(3.7)	(6)	(3.6)	(29)	(3.6)	(23)	(3.6)
Other, net	—	—	—	—	(1)	(0.1)	—	—
Other adjustments	(1)	(0.6)	(1)	(0.6)	(2)	(0.2)	(2)	(0.3)
Effective income tax rate	$ 41	19.0 %	$ 30	18.8 %	$ 167	20.6 %	$ 127	19.9 %

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

Eastern Energy Gas is a participant in benefit plans sponsored by MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy"), an affiliate. The MidAmerican Energy Company Retirement Plan includes a qualified pension plan that provides pension benefits for eligible employees. The MidAmerican Energy Company Welfare Benefit Plan provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees on behalf of Eastern Energy Gas. Eastern Energy Gas contributed $4 million to the MidAmerican Energy Company Retirement Plan for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Contributions related to these plans are reflected as net periodic benefit cost in operations and maintenance expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amounts attributable to Eastern Energy Gas were allocated from MidAmerican Energy in accordance with the intercompany administrative service agreement. Offsetting regulatory assets and liabilities have been recorded related to the amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit costs that will be included in regulated rates. Net periodic benefit costs not included in regulated rates are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net. As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, Eastern Energy Gas' amount due to MidAmerican Energy associated with these plans and included in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was $40 million and $39 million, respectively.

(8) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of Eastern Energy Gas' cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Eastern Energy Gas has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Eastern Energy Gas has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect Eastern Energy Gas' judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. Eastern Energy Gas develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents Eastern Energy Gas' financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of September 30, 2026:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 84	$ —	$ —	$ 84
Equity securities:				
Investment funds	5	—	—	5
	$ 89	$ —	$ —	$ 89
As of December 31, 2025:				
Assets:				
Foreign currency exchange rate derivatives	$ —	$ 11	$ —	$ 11
Money market mutual funds	80	—	—	80
Equity securities:				
Investment funds	8	—	—	8
	$ 88	$ 11	$ —	$ 99

Eastern Energy Gas' investments in money market mutual funds and investment funds are stated at fair value. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchase or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which Eastern Energy Gas transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, Eastern Energy Gas uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent Eastern Energy Gas' estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. Eastern Energy Gas bases its forward price curves upon market price quotations, when available, or internally developed and commercial models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations are obtained from independent brokers, exchanges, direct communication with market participants and actual transactions executed by Eastern Energy Gas. Market price quotations are generally readily obtainable for the applicable term of Eastern Energy Gas' outstanding derivative contracts; therefore, Eastern Energy Gas' forward price curves reflect observable market quotes. Market price quotations for certain natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable due to the length of the contracts. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, as well as for those contracts that are not actively traded, Eastern Energy Gas uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The estimated fair value of these derivative contracts is a function of underlying forward commodity prices, interest rates, currency rates, related volatility, counterparty creditworthiness and duration of contracts.

Eastern Energy Gas' long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of Eastern Energy Gas' long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of Eastern Energy Gas' long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 4,163	$ 3,686	$ 4,454	$ 4,276

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Eastern Energy Gas is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. Eastern Energy Gas believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Legal Matters

Eastern Energy Gas is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. Eastern Energy Gas does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its consolidated financial results.

(10) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes Eastern Energy Gas' revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by regulated and nonregulated, with further disaggregation of regulated by line of business (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Customer Revenue:				
Regulated:				
Gas transmission and storage	$ 298	$ 284	$ 938	$ 901
Wholesale	—	1	2	2
Total regulated	298	285	940	903
Nonregulated	239	192	791	658
Total Customer Revenue	537	477	1,731	1,561
Other revenue[1]	2	1	11	2
Total operating revenue	$ 539	$ 478	$ 1,742	$ 1,563

(1) Other revenue consists primarily of revenue recognized in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815, "Derivative and Hedging" which includes unrealized gains and losses for derivatives not designated as hedges related to natural gas sales contracts, contingent fees from certain farmout agreements recognized in accordance with ASC 450, "Contingencies" and the royalties from the conveyance of mineral rights accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification 932, "Extractive Activities – Oil and Gas".

Eastern Energy Gas has recognized contract liabilities of $29 million and $43 million as of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, due to the relationship between Eastern Energy Gas' performance and the customer's payment. Eastern Energy Gas recognizes revenue as it fulfills its obligations to provide services to its customers. During the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, Eastern Energy Gas recognized revenue of $17 million and $13 million, respectively, from the beginning contract liability balances.

Remaining Performance Obligations

The following table summarizes Eastern Energy Gas' revenue it expects to recognize in future periods related to significant unsatisfied remaining performance obligations for fixed contracts with expected durations in excess of one year as of September 30, 2026 (in millions):

	Performance obligations expected to be satisfied:		
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Eastern Energy Gas	$ 1,791	$ 12,893	$ 14,684

(11) Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net

The following table shows the change in accumulated other comprehensive loss by each component of other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable income tax (in millions):

	Unrecognized Amounts On Retirement Benefits	Unrealized Losses on Cash Flow Hedges	Noncontrolling Interests	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net
Balance, December 31, 2024	$ (2)	$ (34)	$ 1	$ (35)
Other comprehensive income	1	3	—	4
Balance, September 30, 2025	$ (1)	$ (31)	$ 1	$ (31)
Balance, December 31, 2025	$ (1)	$ (31)	$ 1	$ (31)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(1)	4	—	3
Balance, September 30, 2026	$ (2)	$ (27)	$ 1	$ (28)

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Eastern Energy Gas during the periods included herein. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Eastern Energy Gas' historical Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. Eastern Energy Gas' actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Net income attributable to Eastern Energy Gas for the third quarter of 2026 was $141 million, an increase of $34 million compared to 2025. Net income increased primarily due to higher earnings from Cove Point of $25 million and higher margin from regulated gas transmission and storage operations of $13 million.

Net income attributable to Eastern Energy Gas for the first nine months of 2026 was $544 million, an increase of $107 million compared to 2025. Net income increased primarily due to higher earnings from Cove Point of $67 million and higher margin from regulated gas transmission and storage operations of $46 million.

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

Operating revenue increased $61 million, or 13%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an increase in Cove Point LNG variable revenue of $44 million and higher regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue of $12 million, largely from additional capacity contracts.

Operations and maintenance increased $8 million, or 5%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to increased regulatory electric power cost tracker expenses at Cove Point of $5 million (fully offset in operating revenue) and an increase in charges from affiliates of $5 million.

Income tax expense increased $11 million, or 37%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 19% for each of the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The $11 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and higher state income taxes.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased $10 million, or 36%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher net income attributable to Cove Point.

First Nine Months of 2026 Compared to First Nine Months of 2025

Operating revenue increased $179 million, or 11%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an increase in Cove Point LNG variable revenue of $123 million and higher regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue of $26 million, primarily due to additional capacity contracts.

Operations and maintenance increased $12 million, or 3%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to increased regulatory electric power cost tracker expenses at Cove Point of $11 million (fully offset in operating revenue), an increase in charges from affiliates of $10 million and an increase in services provided to affiliates of $9 million (fully offset in operating revenue), partially offset by a gain from an agreement to convey development rights underneath one of its natural gas storage fields of $16 million.

Income tax expense increased $40 million, or 31%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 21% and 20% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $40 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income and higher state income taxes.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased $28 million, or 25%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to higher net income attributable to Cove Point.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2026, Eastern Energy Gas' total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	$	84
Intercompany revolving credit agreement, maturing 2027		400
Total net liquidity	$	484

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $1.1 billion and $967 million, respectively. The change is primarily due to favorable operating results, partially offset by higher cash paid for interest and other working capital adjustments.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $(142) million and $(762) million, respectively. The change is primarily due to repayments of notes by its parent under an intercompany revolving credit agreement of $411 million, a decrease in notes issued to its parent under an intercompany revolving credit agreement of $405 million and proceeds from the assignment of shale development rights of $16 million, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures of $207 million and a decrease in proceeds from sales of marketable securities of $5 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 were $(921) million and consisted of distributions to its indirect parent, BHE, of $488 million, repayment of long-term debt of $280 million and distributions to noncontrolling interests from Cove Point of $153 million.

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 were $(130) million. Sources of cash totaled $1.2 billion and consisted of proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt. Uses of cash totaled $1.3 billion and consisted of distributions to its indirect parent, BHE, of $1.2 billion and distributions to noncontrolling interests from Cove Point of $128 million.

Long-term debt

Eastern Energy Gas currently has an effective shelf registration statement filed with the SEC to issue an additional $400 million of long-term debt securities through January 2027.

Future Uses of Cash

Eastern Energy Gas has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, intercompany revolving credit agreements, capital contributions and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, investments, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which Eastern Energy Gas and each subsidiary has access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including regulatory approvals, Eastern Energy Gas' credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the natural gas transmission and storage and LNG export, import and storage industries.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, new growth projects and the timing of growth projects; changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; impacts to customer rates; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital.

Eastern Energy Gas' historical and forecasted capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items, are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Natural gas transmission and storage	$ 45	$ 114	$ 173
Other	200	338	469
Total	$ 245	$ 452	$ 642

Natural gas transmission and storage primarily includes growth capital expenditures related to planned regulated projects. Other includes primarily nonregulated and routine capital expenditures for natural gas transmission, storage and LNG terminalling infrastructure needed to serve existing and expected demand.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes in cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of Eastern Energy Gas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Regulatory Matters

Eastern Energy Gas is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding Eastern Energy Gas' current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

Eastern Energy Gas is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance, including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. Eastern Energy Gas believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and Eastern Energy Gas is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets and income taxes. For additional discussion of Eastern Energy Gas' critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of Eastern Energy Gas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in Eastern Energy Gas' assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025.

Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Section

PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of
Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc.

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. and subsidiaries ("EGTS") as of September 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, and changes in shareholder's equity for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial information"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial information for it to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of EGTS as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 27, 2026 we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

This interim financial information is the responsibility of EGTS' management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to EGTS in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Richmond, Virginia
November 6, 2026

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8	$ 10
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	23	29
Trade receivables, net	77	97
Receivables from affiliates	6	5
Notes receivable from affiliates	—	131
Inventories	61	58
Prepayments and other deferred charges	31	30
Natural gas imbalances	28	73
Other current assets	18	24
Total current assets	252	457
Property, plant and equipment, net	5,268	4,909
Other assets	63	61
Total assets	$ 5,583	$ 5,427

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (continued)
(Amounts in millions, except share data)

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 85	$ 57
Accounts payable to affiliates	20	20
Accrued interest	24	7
Accrued property, income and other taxes	58	75
Accrued employee expenses	34	19
Notes payable to affiliates	40	—
Regulatory liabilities	16	19
Customer deposits	23	29
Other current liabilities	10	26
Total current liabilities	310	252
Long-term debt	1,624	1,623
Regulatory liabilities	496	514
Deferred income taxes	241	167
Other long-term liabilities	78	77
Total liabilities	2,749	2,633
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock - 75,000 shares authorized, $10,000 par value, 60,101 issued and outstanding	609	609
Additional paid-in capital	1,409	1,380
Retained earnings	838	829
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(22)	(24)
Total shareholder's equity	2,834	2,794
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 5,583	$ 5,427

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Operating revenue	$ 245	$ 237	$ 780	$ 741
Operating expenses:				
Cost of gas	—	1	2	2
Operations and maintenance	103	102	279	286
Depreciation and amortization	41	40	122	120
Property and other taxes	13	15	43	44
Total operating expenses	157	158	446	452
Operating income	88	79	334	289
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net	(17)	(17)	(52)	(52)
Allowance for equity funds	5	3	13	7
Other, net	3	3	9	8
Total other income (expense)	(9)	(11)	(30)	(37)
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	79	68	304	252
Income tax expense (benefit)	18	17	73	63
Net income	$ 61	$ 51	$ 231	$ 189

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net income	$ 61	$ 51	$ 231	$ 189
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax of $1, $1, $1 and $1	1	1	2	2
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	1	1	2	2
Comprehensive income	$ 62	$ 52	$ 233	$ 191

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions, except shares)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Total Shareholder's Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, June 30, 2025	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,376	$ 809	$ (25)	$ 2,769
Net income	—	—	—	51	—	51
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(53)	—	(53)
Contributions	—	—	1	—	—	1
Balance, September 30, 2025	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,377	$ 807	$ (24)	$ 2,769
Balance, December 31, 2024	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,352	$ 671	$ (26)	$ 2,606
Net income	—	—	—	189	—	189
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(53)	—	(53)
Contributions	—	—	25	—	—	25
Balance, September 30, 2025	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,377	$ 807	$ (24)	$ 2,769
Balance, June 30, 2026	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,409	$ 987	$ (23)	$ 2,982
Net income	—	—	—	61	—	61
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(210)	—	(210)
Balance, September 30, 2026	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,409	$ 838	$ (22)	$ 2,834
Balance, December 31, 2025	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,380	$ 829	$ (24)	$ 2,794
Net income	—	—	—	231	—	231
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(222)	—	(222)
Contributions	—	—	29	—	—	29
Balance, September 30, 2026	60,101	$ 609	$ 1,409	$ 838	$ (22)	$ 2,834

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(Amounts in millions)

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 231	$ 189
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Gains on other items, net	(17)	—
Depreciation and amortization	122	120
Allowance for equity funds	(13)	(7)
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	—	(6)
Deferred income taxes	70	53
Other, net	1	(1)
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables and other assets	41	34
Receivables from affiliates	(1)	(11)
Gas balancing activities	(13)	4
Accrued property, income and other taxes	(26)	(16)
Accounts payable to affiliates	—	3
Accounts payable and other liabilities	17	28
Net cash flows from operating activities	412	390
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(394)	(188)
Proceeds from assignment of shale development rights	16	—
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	3	8
Issuance of notes receivable to affiliates	(164)	(153)
Repayment of notes receivable by affiliates	295	10
Net cash flows from investing activities	(244)	(323)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of notes payable to affiliates, net	40	—
Dividends paid	(216)	(37)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(176)	(37)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(8)	30
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39	32
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 31	$ 62

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) General

Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("EGTS") conduct business activities consisting of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC")-regulated interstate natural gas transmission systems and underground storage. EGTS' operations include transmission assets located in Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. EGTS also operates one of the nation's largest underground natural gas storage systems located in New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. EGTS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC ("Eastern Energy Gas"), which is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company ("BHE"). BHE is a holding company headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa that has investments in subsidiaries principally engaged in energy businesses. BHE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway").

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with EGTS' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the disclosures required by GAAP for annual financial statements. Management believes the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair presentation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2026, and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. The results of operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in EGTS' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, describes the most significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements. There have been no significant changes in EGTS' accounting policies or its assumptions regarding significant accounting estimates during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026.

Segment Information

EGTS currently has one reportable segment, which includes its natural gas transmission and storage operations. EGTS' chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the BHE Pipeline Group (which consists primarily of BHE GT&S, LLC ("BHE GT&S"), Northern Natural Gas Company and Kern River Gas Transmission Company). Net income, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, is considered by the CODM in allocating resources and capital. When making decisions about the allocation of resources and capital, the CODM generally considers actual results versus historical results, budgets or forecast, as well as unique risks and opportunities. The segment expense information regularly provided to the CODM aligns with the captions presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The measure of segment assets is reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as total assets.

(2) New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures Subtopic 220-40, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses" which addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about certain expenses and requires disclosure of the amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and intangible asset amortization included in each relevant expense caption presented on the income statement. This guidance, as clarified in ASU 2025-01, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted and should be applied on a prospective basis, however retrospective application is permitted. EGTS is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its Consolidated Financial Statements and disclosures included within Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following (in millions):

		As of	
	Depreciable Life	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Interstate natural gas transmission assets	47 - 51 years	$ 5,437	$ 5,213
Storage assets	47 - 51 years	1,941	1,884
Intangible plant and other assets	12 - 53 years	434	408
Plant in-service		7,812	7,505
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(2,926)	(2,824)
		4,886	4,681
Construction work-in-progress		382	228
Property, plant and equipment, net		$ 5,268	$ 4,909

Assignment of Shale Development Rights

In September 2025, EGTS signed an agreement to convey development rights over time to a natural gas producer for approximately 23,000 acres of Utica Shale and Point Pleasant formations underneath one of its natural gas storage fields. The agreement provides for payments to EGTS of approximately $49 million over a period of three years, and an overriding royalty interest in gas produced from the acreage. In January 2026, EGTS conveyed approximately 7,600 acres and received proceeds of $16 million from the initial conveyance. This transaction resulted in a $16 million ($12 million after-tax) gain recorded in operations and maintenance expense in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(4) Regulatory Matters

In June 2026, EGTS filed a general rate case for its FERC-jurisdictional services, with proposed rates to be effective August 1, 2026. EGTS' current rates were established by a 2022 settlement. EGTS proposed an annual cost-of-service of approximately $1.2 billion, and requested increases in various rates, including general system transportation rates by 43% and general system storage rates by 37%. In July 2026, the FERC issued an order that accepted the August 1, 2026 effective date for certain changes in rates, while suspending the other changes for five months following the proposed effective date, until January 1, 2027, subject to refund and the outcome of hearing procedures. This matter is pending.

(5) Investments and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents consists of the following (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Investments:		
Investment funds	$ 5	$ 8
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		
Customer deposits	23	29
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 28	$ 37
Reflected as:		
Current assets	$ 23	$ 29
Other assets	5	8
Total investments and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 28	$ 37

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. Treasury Bills and other investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash and cash equivalents exclude amounts where availability is restricted by legal requirements, loan agreements or other contractual provisions. Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of customer deposits as allowed under the FERC gas tariff. A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is outlined below and disaggregated by the line items in which they appear on the Consolidated Balance Sheets (in millions):

	As of	
	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8	$ 10
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	23	29
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 31	$ 39

(6) Income Taxes

Berkshire Hathaway includes BHE and its subsidiaries in its U.S. federal income tax return and BHE includes its subsidiaries in certain state income tax returns. Consistent with established regulatory practice, EGTS' provision for federal and state income tax has been computed on a stand-alone basis, and substantially all of its currently payable or receivable income tax is remitted to or received from BHE pursuant to a tax allocation agreement. For current federal and state income taxes, EGTS had a receivable from BHE of $9 million as of September 30, 2026 and a payable to BHE of $11 million as of December 31, 2025. Pursuant to a tax allocation agreement, BHE GT&S makes cash payments for income taxes, net of refunds, on behalf of EGTS for federal income taxes and certain state income taxes. EGTS received net non-cash equity contributions from Eastern Energy Gas for federal income taxes and certain state income taxes totaling $23 million and $9 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate applicable to income before income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (amounts in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,				Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	$ 17	21.0 %	$ 15	21.0 %	$ 64	21.0 %	$ 53	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax	3	3.1	2	4.0	11	3.6	10	4.0
Other adjustments	(2)	(1.3)	—	—	(2)	(0.6)	—	—
Effective income tax rate	$ 18	22.8 %	$ 17	25.0 %	$ 73	24.0 %	$ 63	25.0 %

(7) Employee Benefit Plans

EGTS is a participant in benefit plans sponsored by MidAmerican Energy Company ("MidAmerican Energy"), an affiliate. The MidAmerican Energy Company Retirement Plan includes a qualified pension plan that provides pension benefits for eligible employees. The MidAmerican Energy Company Welfare Benefit Plan provides certain postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees on behalf of EGTS. EGTS contributed $4 million to the MidAmerican Energy Company Retirement Plan for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Contributions related to these plans are reflected as net periodic benefit cost in operations and maintenance expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amounts attributable to EGTS were allocated from MidAmerican Energy in accordance with the intercompany administrative service agreement. Offsetting regulatory assets and liabilities have been recorded related to the amounts not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit costs that will be included in regulated rates. As of September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, EGTS' amount due to MidAmerican Energy associated with these plans and included in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was $36 million and $35 million, respectively.

(8) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of EGTS' cash, certain cash equivalents, receivables, payables, accrued liabilities and short-term borrowings approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. EGTS has various financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Financial Statements using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that EGTS has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).

- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs reflect EGTS' judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. EGTS develops these inputs based on the best information available, including its own data.

The following table presents EGTS' financial assets and liabilities recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in millions):

	Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of September 30, 2026:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 8	$ —	$ —	$ 8
Equity securities:				
Investment funds	5	—	—	5
	$ 13	$ —	$ —	$ 13
As of December 31, 2025:				
Assets:				
Money market mutual funds	$ 10	$ —	$ —	$ 10
Equity securities:				
Investment funds	8	—	—	8
	$ 18	$ —	$ —	$ 18

EGTS' investments in money market mutual funds and investment funds are stated at fair value. When available, a readily observable quoted market price or net asset value of an identical security in an active market is used to record the fair value.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either assets or liabilities and are stated at estimated fair value unless they are designated as normal purchase or normal sales and qualify for the exception afforded by GAAP. When available, the fair value of derivative contracts is estimated using unadjusted quoted prices for identical contracts in the market in which EGTS transacts. When quoted prices for identical contracts are not available, EGTS uses forward price curves. Forward price curves represent EGTS' estimates of the prices at which a buyer or seller could contract today for delivery or settlement at future dates. EGTS bases its forward price curves upon market price quotations, when available, or internally developed and commercial models, with internal and external fundamental data inputs. Market price quotations are obtained from independent brokers, exchanges, direct communication with market participants and actual transactions executed by EGTS. Market price quotations are generally readily obtainable for the applicable term of EGTS' outstanding derivative contracts; therefore, EGTS' forward price curves reflect observable market quotes. Market price quotations for certain natural gas trading hubs are not as readily obtainable due to the length of the contracts. Given that limited market data exists for these contracts, as well as for those contracts that are not actively traded, EGTS uses forward price curves derived from internal models based on perceived pricing relationships to major trading hubs that are based on unobservable inputs. The estimated fair value of these derivative contracts is a function of underlying forward commodity prices, related volatility, counterparty creditworthiness and duration of contracts.

EGTS' long-term debt is carried at cost on the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of EGTS' long-term debt is a Level 2 fair value measurement and has been estimated based upon quoted market prices, where available, or at the present value of future cash flows discounted at rates consistent with comparable maturities with similar credit risks. The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of EGTS' long-term debt (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt	$ 1,624	$ 1,355	$ 1,623	$ 1,442

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Laws and Regulations

EGTS is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. EGTS believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Legal Matters

EGTS is party to a variety of legal actions arising out of the normal course of business. EGTS does not believe that such normal and routine litigation will have a material impact on its consolidated financial results.

(10) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table summarizes EGTS' revenue from contracts with customers ("Customer Revenue") by regulated and other, with further disaggregation of regulated by line of business (in millions):

	Three-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Customer Revenue:				
Regulated:				
Gas transmission	$ 154	$ 148	$ 504	$ 484
Gas storage	70	70	212	212
Wholesale	—	1	2	2
Total regulated	224	219	718	698
Management service and other revenues	19	17	51	41
Total Customer Revenue	243	236	769	739
Other revenue[1]	2	1	11	2
Total operating revenue	$ 245	$ 237	$ 780	$ 741

(1) Other revenue consists primarily of revenue recognized in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 815, "Derivative and Hedging" which includes unrealized gains and losses for derivatives not designated as hedges related to natural gas sales contracts, contingent fees from certain farmout agreements recognized in accordance with ASC 450, "Contingencies" and the royalties from the conveyance of mineral rights accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification 932, "Extractive Activities – Oil and Gas".

Remaining Performance Obligations

The following table summarizes EGTS' revenue it expects to recognize in future periods related to significant unsatisfied remaining performance obligations for fixed contracts with expected durations in excess of one year as of September 30, 2026 (in millions):

	Performance obligations expected to be satisfied:		
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
EGTS	$ 843	$ 3,012	$ 3,855

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of EGTS during the periods included herein. This discussion should be read in conjunction with EGTS' historical Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. EGTS' actual results in the future could differ significantly from the historical results.

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of 2026 and 2025

Overview

Net income for the third quarter of 2026 was $61 million, an increase of $10 million compared to 2025. Net income increased primarily due to higher margin from regulated gas transmission and storage operations of $9 million.

Net income for the first nine months of 2026 was $231 million, an increase of $42 million compared to 2025. Net income increased primarily due to higher margin from regulated gas transmission and storage operations of $39 million and a gain from an agreement to convey development rights underneath one of its natural gas storage fields.

Quarter Ended September 30, 2026, Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2025

Operating revenue increased $8 million, or 3%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an increase in regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue of $4 million, primarily due to additional capacity contracts, an increase in variable revenue related to park and loan activity of $2 million and an increase in services provided to affiliates of $2 million (fully offset in operations and maintenance expense).

Income tax expense increased $1 million, or 6%, for the third quarter of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 23% and 25% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $1 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income.

First Nine Months of 2026 Compared to First Nine Months of 2025

Operating revenue increased $39 million, or 5%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to an increase in variable revenue related to park and loan activity of $12 million, an increase in services provided to affiliates of $10 million, an increase in royalties and other contingent fees from farmout agreements of $9 million and an increase in regulated gas transmission and storage services revenue of $9 million, primarily due to additional capacity contracts.

Operations and maintenance decreased $7 million, or 2%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025, primarily due to a gain from an agreement to convey development rights underneath one of its natural gas storage fields of $16 million and lower employee costs of $6 million, partially offset by an increase in services provided to affiliates of $10 million and an increase in charges from affiliates of $7 million.

Income tax expense increased $10 million, or 16%, for the first nine months of 2026 compared to 2025. The effective tax rate was 24% and 25% for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The $10 million increase was primarily due to higher pre-tax income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2026, EGTS' total net liquidity was as follows (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	$	8
Intercompany revolving credit agreement, maturing 2027		400
Less:		
Notes payable to affiliates		40
Net intercompany revolving credit agreement		360
Total net liquidity	$	368

Operating Activities

Net cash flows from operating activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $412 million and $390 million, respectively. The change is primarily due to favorable operating results, partially offset by other working capital adjustments.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows from investing activities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were $(244) million and $(323) million, respectively. The change is primarily due to an increase in repayments of notes by Eastern Energy Gas under an intercompany revolving credit agreement of $285 million and proceeds from the assignment of shale development rights of $16 million, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures of $206 million, an increase in notes issued to Eastern Energy Gas under an intercompany revolving credit agreement of $11 million and a decrease in proceeds from sales of marketable securities of $5 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026 were $(176) million. Sources of cash totaled $40 million and consisted of net issuance of notes payable to Eastern Energy Gas under an intercompany revolving credit agreement. Uses of cash totaled $216 million and consisted of dividends paid to Eastern Energy Gas.

Net cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025 were $(37) million and consisted of dividends paid to Eastern Energy Gas.

Future Uses of Cash

EGTS has available a variety of sources of liquidity and capital resources, both internal and external, including net cash flows from operating activities, public and private debt offerings, intercompany revolving credit agreements, capital contributions and other sources. These sources are expected to provide funds required for current operations, capital expenditures, investments, debt retirements and other capital requirements. The availability and terms under which EGTS has access to external financing depends on a variety of factors, including regulatory approvals, EGTS' credit ratings, investors' judgment of risk and conditions in the overall capital markets, including the condition of the natural gas transmission and storage industry.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditure needs are reviewed regularly by management and may change significantly as a result of these reviews, which may consider, among other factors, new growth projects and the timing of growth projects; changes in environmental and other rules and regulations; impacts to customer rates; outcomes of regulatory proceedings; changes in income tax laws; general business conditions; system reliability standards; the cost and efficiency of construction labor, equipment and materials; commodity prices; and the cost and availability of capital.

EGTS' historical and forecasted capital expenditures, each of which exclude amounts for non-cash equity AFUDC and other non-cash items, are as follows (in millions):

	Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30,		Annual Forecast
	2025	2026	2026
Natural gas transmission and storage	$ 40	$ 113	$ 171
Other	148	281	385
Total	$ 188	$ 394	$ 556

Natural gas transmission and storage includes primarily growth capital expenditures related to planned regulated projects. Other includes primarily pipeline integrity work, automation and controls upgrades, underground storage, corrosion control, unit exchanges, compressor modifications and projects related to Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration natural gas storage rules. The amounts also include EGTS' asset modernization program, which includes projects for vintage pipeline replacement, compression replacement, pipeline assessment and underground storage integrity.

Material Cash Requirements

As of September 30, 2026, there have been no material changes in cash requirements from the information provided in Item 7 of EGTS' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Regulatory Matters

EGTS is subject to comprehensive regulation. Refer to "Regulatory Matters" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for discussion regarding EGTS' current regulatory matters.

Environmental Laws and Regulations

EGTS is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding air quality, climate change, emissions performance standards, water quality and other environmental matters that have the potential to impact its current and future operations. In addition to imposing continuing compliance obligations, these laws and regulations provide regulators with the authority to levy substantial penalties for noncompliance, including fines, injunctive relief and other sanctions. These laws and regulations are administered by various federal, state and local agencies. EGTS believes it is in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, although many are subject to interpretation that may ultimately be resolved by the courts. Environmental laws and regulations continue to evolve, and EGTS is unable to predict the impact of the changing laws and regulations on its operations and financial results.

Refer to "Environmental Laws and Regulations" in Berkshire Hathaway Energy's Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding environmental laws and regulations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting measurements require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized on the Consolidated Financial Statements based on such estimates involve numerous assumptions subject to varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and will likely change in the future as additional information becomes available. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation, impairment of long-lived assets and income taxes. For additional discussion of EGTS' critical accounting estimates, see Item 7 of EGTS' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no significant changes in EGTS' assumptions regarding critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2025.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk affecting the Registrants, see Item 7A of each Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. Each Registrant's exposure to market risk and its management of such risk has not changed materially since December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of PacifiCorp, Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Nevada Power and Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Sierra Pacific in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for disclosure of the respective Registrant's derivative positions as of September 30, 2026.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

At the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, each of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, PacifiCorp, MidAmerican Funding, LLC, MidAmerican Energy Company, Nevada Power Company, Sierra Pacific Power Company, Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC and Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. carried out separate evaluations, under the supervision and with the participation of each such entity's management, including its Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and its Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), or persons performing similar functions, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon these evaluations, management of each such entity, including its Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and its Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), or persons performing similar functions, in each case, concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures for such entity were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by such entity in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and its Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), or persons performing similar functions, in each case, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure by it. Each such entity hereby states that there has been no change in its internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2026, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The following disclosures reflect material updates to legal proceedings and should be read in conjunction with Item 3 of Berkshire Hathaway Energy's and PacifiCorp's Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY AND PACIFICORP

In September 2020, a severe weather event with high winds contributed to several major wildfires, including the 2020 Wildfires, resulting in real and personal property and natural resource damage, personal injuries and loss of life and widespread power outages in Oregon and Northern California. The wildfires spread across certain parts of PacifiCorp's service territory and surrounding areas across multiple counties in Oregon and California, burning over 500,000 acres in aggregate. Third-party reports for these wildfires indicate over 2,000 structures destroyed, including residences; several structures damaged; multiple individuals injured; and several fatalities.

In July 2022, the 2022 McKinney Fire began in Siskiyou County, California, within PacifiCorp's service territory, burning over 60,000 acres. Third-party reports indicate that the 2022 McKinney Fire resulted in 11 structures damaged; 185 structures destroyed, including residences; 12 injuries; and four fatalities.

As described below, a significant number of complaints and demands alleging similar claims related to the Wildfires have been filed in Oregon and California, including the *James* class action complaint in Oregon associated with the 2020 Wildfires for which certain jury verdicts were issued as described below. The *James* case is the most significant remaining litigation related to the Wildfires and concerns four Oregon fires hundreds of miles apart: the Beachie Creek Fire (which spread into the Santiam Canyon), the Echo Mountain Complex Fire, the South Obenchain Fire, and the 242 Fire.

The following map illustrates the general vicinity of the Wildfires.



Substantially all amounts sought in outstanding complaints and demands filed in Oregon are associated with the *James* mass complaints described below, as well as stayed cases for which motions have been filed for consolidation into the *James* case and the state of Oregon demands. Many Oregon complaints seek doubled or trebled damages based on relevant provisions of Oregon law.

Investigations

Both the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service ("USFS") and the Oregon Department of Forestry ("ODF") completed investigation reports related to the Beachie Creek Fire that was first reported outside the Santiam Canyon on August 16, 2020, approximately three weeks before the severe weather event described above. The ODF's report concerning the Beachie Creek Fire concluded that embers from the pre-existing Beachie Creek Fire caused 12 fires within the Santiam Canyon. The ODF's report also found that PacifiCorp's power lines did not contribute to the overall spread of fire into the Santiam Canyon even though PacifiCorp's power lines ignited seven spot fires within the Santiam Canyon that were each suppressed.

Wildfire Settlements

PacifiCorp has settled various claims associated with the Wildfires as described below and has settled all wrongful death claims and federal government demands and complaints associated with the Wildfires. For the Archie Creek Fire, Slater Fire and 2022 McKinney Fire, settlements have been reached with substantially all plaintiffs. For the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, while PacifiCorp has settled claims with individual plaintiffs who were granted substitution of counsel in the *James* case, with certain Oregon wineries and with the federal government as described below, claims remain outstanding for a substantial number of plaintiffs associated with the *James* case.

2020 Wildfires

As of the date of this filing, PacifiCorp has made settlement payments associated with individual plaintiffs, wrongful death claims, insurance subrogation claims, commercial timber claims and certain government claims associated with the 2020 Wildfires totaling $2,016 million, including $614 million associated with the *James* related fires for plaintiffs who opted out of the *James* class, plaintiffs granted substitution counsel in the *James* case, certain Oregon wineries, insurance subrogation claims and for plaintiffs in certain of the *James* consolidated cases and $535 million associated with the federal government demands settled in February 2026. For more information, refer to description of the 2020 Wildfires complaints and specific wildfires below.

2022 McKinney Fire

As of the date of this filing, PacifiCorp has made settlement payments associated with individual plaintiffs, wrongful death claims, insurance subrogation claims, commercial timber claims, private timber claims and certain government claims associated with the 2022 McKinney Fire totaling $272 million, including $40 million associated with the federal government demands settled in February 2026. For more information, refer to description of the 2022 McKinney Fire complaints below.

2020 Oregon Wildfires, Excluding the Northern California and Southern Oregon Slater Fire ("Slater Fire")

A significant number of complaints on behalf of plaintiffs associated with the 2020 Wildfires were filed in Oregon. Although many of these complaints have been resolved and dismissed, a significant portion remain outstanding relating to the *James* case as described below. The plaintiffs generally allege: (i) negligence due in part to alleged failure to comply with certain Oregon statutes and administrative rules, including those issued by the OPUC; (ii) gross negligence alleged in the form of willful, wanton and reckless disregard of known risks to the public; (iii) trespass; (iv) nuisance; (v) inverse condemnation; (vi) pre- and post-judgment interest; and (vii) reasonable attorney fees, investigation costs and expert witness fees. The complaints generally assert claims for: (i) noneconomic damages, including mental suffering, emotional distress, inconvenience and interference with normal and usual activities; (ii) damages for real and personal property and other economic losses; (iii) double the amount of property and economic damages; (iv) treble damages for specific costs associated with loss of forestry, trees and shrubbery; and (v) double the amount of damages for the costs of litigation and reforestation. The plaintiffs generally demand a trial by jury and reserve their right to further amend their complaints to allege claims for punitive damages.

The *James* Case

On September 30, 2020, a class action complaint against PacifiCorp captioned *Jeanyne James et al. v. PacifiCorp,* ("*James*") was filed in Oregon Circuit Court in Multnomah County, Oregon ("Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon"). The complaint was filed by Oregon residents and businesses who sought to represent a class of all Oregon citizens and entities whose real or personal property was harmed beginning on September 7, 2020, by wildfires in Oregon allegedly caused by PacifiCorp. In November 2021, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint to limit the class to include Oregon citizens allegedly impacted by the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain and 242 fires, as well as to add claims for noneconomic damages. The amended complaint alleged that PacifiCorp's assets contributed to the Oregon wildfires occurring on or after September 7, 2020, and that PacifiCorp acted with gross negligence, among other things. The amended complaint seeks damages similar to those described above, including not less than $600 million of economic damages and in excess of $1 billion of noneconomic damages for the plaintiffs and the class. Since the filing of the original class action complaint, several cases have been stayed pending consolidation into *James* and numerous *James* class members have been named and damages specified in various complaints as described below under "*James* Consolidated Cases."

The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon determined that the *James* case would be divided into a liability phase ("Phase I") and a damages phase ("Phase II"). In June 2023, a jury in the Phase I liability trial found PacifiCorp's conduct grossly negligent, reckless and willful as to each of the 17 named plaintiffs and the entire class. The jury awarded economic and noneconomic damages, as well as punitive damages. After the jury verdict, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon doubled the Phase I plaintiffs' economic damages, in accordance with Oregon law, and added punitive damages by applying a 0.25 multiplier to the awarded economic and noneconomic damages. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's subsequent motion to offset the damage awards by deducting insurance proceeds received by any of the plaintiffs.

Following the Phase I liability verdict, 1,889 *James* class members filed 10 separate mass complaints from April 2024 through October 2026 in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon captioned *Shane A Henson et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Karen Andersen et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Vanessa Alexander et al. v. PacifiCorp, Emily Broderick et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Sergio Garcia Montes et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Butte Falls Family Ranch, LLC et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Amanda Bateman et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Philip Estes et al. v. PacifiCorp*, *Stephen Becker et al. v. PacifiCorp* and *Susan Christensen, et al. v. PacifiCorp*, respectively, each premised on the Phase I liability verdict and referencing the original *James* case as the lead case. The *James* mass complaints make damages-only allegations seeking for each individual class member $5 million of economic damages, $25 million of noneconomic damages and punitive damages equal to 0.25 times the amount of economic and noneconomic damages, as well as doubling of economic damages. Complaints for some of the plaintiffs in the mass complaints have been dismissed, amended or re-filed. Additional complaints have been or may be filed by class plaintiffs based on trial activity.

While PacifiCorp's appeal of the Phase I liability verdict was pending, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon held numerous Phase II damages trials, in which a series of juries awarded damages to groups of *James* class members. The majority of these trials were scheduled pursuant to a case management order called "CMO No. 11." PacifiCorp filed notices of appeal for the subsequent jury verdicts in the Phase II damages trials once limited judgments were entered and any post-trial motions filed. The *James* jury verdicts to date have awarded total net damages of $1,252 million to 201 plaintiffs, including $133 million of doubled economic damages, $910 million of noneconomic damages, $244 million of punitive damages and partially offset by estimated insurance offsets of $35 million. To date, PacifiCorp has been required to bond the amounts awarded by the *James* limited judgments in order to stay payment of damages while on appeal. As of the date of this filing, PacifiCorp has posted bonds totaling $719 million associated with the limited judgments entered to date for 129 plaintiffs. As a result of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion, as described in more detail below, in May 2026, PacifiCorp filed a motion for discharge and release of existing bonds, which remains pending.

The Oregon Court of Appeals' opinion, issued on April 8, 2026, reversing the Phase I liability verdict explained that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon erred in instructing the jury that they could "assume that the evidence at the trial applies to all class members." The Oregon Court of Appeals further concluded that the erroneous jury instruction "was prejudicial to PacifiCorp" because it "gave rise to some likelihood that the jury reached an erroneous result." Because the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed and remanded on the instructional error issue presented in PacifiCorp's appellate brief, it did not address the majority of PacifiCorp's other appealed issues. However, the Oregon Court of Appeals emphasized that the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon has the authority on remand to reconsider its class certification decision and reconsider whether a single class is appropriate in this case. The Oregon Court of Appeals determined PacifiCorp was the prevailing party and awarded costs to PacifiCorp.

On May 13, 2026, the *James* plaintiffs filed a petition with the Oregon Supreme Court for review of the April 2026 Oregon Court of Appeals opinion. On June 25, 2026, the Oregon Supreme Court issued an order allowing the petition for review and oral argument was held November 3, 2026.

At a May 2026 hearing, the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted PacifiCorp's request to stay the remaining scheduled *James* Phase II damages trials, but permitted certain pre-trial activities, such as damages discovery and mediation, to continue, as well as scheduled a trial beginning September 2027 for 27 plaintiffs, all of whom live in a single geographic area. The stay is in effect until issuance of an appellate judgment by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *James* following (i) a decision on the merits by the Oregon Supreme Court affirming the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion or (ii) at least 14 days following a decision by the Oregon Supreme Court reversing the Oregon Court of Appeals' April 2026 opinion. Certain damages discovery related to previously scheduled CMO No. 11 trials resumed on August 10, 2026. The Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon granted plaintiffs' request to enter limited judgments on the already completed Phase II damages trials but granted PacifiCorp's request to waive bonding requirements on those judgments.

In May, June and August 2026, plaintiffs' counsel filed motions with the Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon for substitution of lead counsel in the *James* case for approximately 400 plaintiffs, certain of which are scheduled for stayed trials under CMO No. 11.

James Consolidated Cases

The following cases have been stayed pending consolidation into the original *James* case:

The amended *Salter* complaint was filed August 20, 2021, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon by approximately 97 individuals seeking damages similar to those described above, including economic damages not to exceed $150 million and noneconomic damages not to exceed $500 million. A portion of these plaintiffs are included in the *James* mass complaints and either already have verdicts or had trials scheduled under CMO No. 11 (before the recent stay). The *Salter* case is currently stayed due to plaintiffs' motion to consolidate the case into *James*.

The amended *Allen* complaint was filed September 2, 2021, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon by approximately five individuals seeking damages similar to those described above, including $8 million in economic damages and $24 million in noneconomic damages related to the Beachie Creek Fire. All five of these plaintiffs are included in the *James* mass complaints and either already have verdicts or had trials scheduled under CMO No. 11 (before the recent stay). The *Allen* case is currently stayed due to plaintiffs' motion to consolidate the case into *James*.

The amended *Dietrich* complaint was filed September 6, 2022, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon by six Oregon residents individually and on behalf of a proposed class defined to include residents of, business owners in, real or personal property owners in and any other individuals physically present in specified Oregon counties as of September 7, 2020 who experienced any harm, damage or loss as a result of the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, 242 or South Obenchain fires. The amended complaint seeks $400 million in economic damages and $500 million in noneconomic damages on behalf of the proposed class. The *Dietrich* case is currently stayed due to plaintiffs' motion to consolidate the case into *James*.

The *Bell* complaint was filed September 7, 2022, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon by 59 plaintiffs seeking $35 million in damages, including economic and noneconomic damages. A portion of these plaintiffs had trials scheduled under CMO No. 11 (before the recent stay). The *Bell* case is currently stayed due to plaintiffs' motion to consolidate the case into *James*.

Ashley Andersen et al. v. PacifiCorp and Consolidated Cases

As a result of settlements reached in 2024 for the *Andersen et al. v. PacifiCorp* consolidated cases, the complaints have been resolved but for one remaining plaintiff from the consolidated *Weathers* complaint. The *Weathers* complaint was filed September 1, 2022, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon by approximately 46 plaintiffs seeking damages associated with the Echo Mountain Complex fires, including economic damages of approximately $83 million and noneconomic damages of approximately $83 million.

Other Cases

In April 2026, the *Lexington* and *Ace American Insurance Co.* complaints were fully dismissed as a result of the Rock Creek Fish Hatchery settlement described below under "State of Oregon – Loss and Damages to State Lands – Oregon Fires." These complaints were filed against PacifiCorp in Douglas County Circuit Court Oregon in 2022 and were previously partially dismissed following settlement with subrogation insurers across 2022, 2023 and early 2024.

On August 20, 2026, a complaint against PacifiCorp was filed, captioned *Jackson Family Wines, Inc. v. PacifiCorp*, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon, by one plaintiff, seeking approximately $30 million in economic damages plus double economic damages under applicable Oregon law associated with the Santiam Canyon, Echo Mountain Complex, South Obenchain, 242 and Archie Creek fires and makes allegations similar to those described above.

On September 8, 2026, a complaint against PacifiCorp was filed, captioned *Misty Spinner et al. v. PacifiCorp*, in Multnomah County Circuit Court Oregon, by eight plaintiffs, seeking approximately $10 million in aggregate damages, including doubled economic damages under applicable Oregon law and noneconomic damages, associated with the Archie Creek fire and makes allegations similar to those described above.

State of Oregon – Loss and Damages to State Lands – Oregon Fires

In 2023, PacifiCorp received correspondence from the Oregon Department of Justice ("ODOJ"), representing the State of Oregon, regarding the potential recovery of losses and damages to state lands from the Archie Creek and Susan Creek fires. The ODOJ provided a damage estimate of approximately $109 million for mediation purposes only, which included losses and damages relating to the sheltering of, and assistance to, affected Oregonians; fire control and extinguishment costs; timber damage across 39 acres of Oregon forestland; losses and damages at the Rock Creek Fish Hatchery; road and highway damages; and other costs. In November 2025, PacifiCorp reached settlement for the Rock Creek Fish Hatchery component of this matter.

On February 19, 2025, PacifiCorp received a demand from the ODF for $2 million in fire suppression costs incurred by the ODF associated with the Oregon portion of the Slater Fire.

On April 4, 2025, PacifiCorp received a demand from the ODF for $11 million in fire suppression costs associated with the South Obenchain fire.

On April 21, 2025, PacifiCorp received a demand from the ODF for $4 million in fire suppression costs associated with the Echo Mountain Complex and Kimberling Mountain fires.

On May 5, 2025, PacifiCorp received a demand from the Oregon State Fire Marshal for $5 million in fire suppression costs associated with the Slater Fire.

PacifiCorp is actively cooperating with the ODOJ on resolving the alleged claims.

2022 McKinney Fire

Numerous complaints associated with the 2022 McKinney Fire were filed in Sacramento County Superior Court California on behalf of approximately 1,200 plaintiffs as described below. Certain complaints included wrongful death claims associated with four fatalities. The complaints generally allege: (i) inverse condemnation; (ii) negligence; (iii) trespass; (iv) nuisance; and (v) violation of certain sections of the California Public Utilities Code and the California Health & Safety Code and seek various damages. The damages sought generally include: (i) economic damages; (ii) noneconomic damages; (iii) doubling or trebling of timber damages; (iv) punitive damages; (v) prejudgment interest; and (vi) attorneys' fees and other costs. The complaints do not specify the amount of damages sought.

On August 16, 2022, a complaint against PacifiCorp was filed, captioned *Bridges et al. v. PacifiCorp*, ("*Bridges*") in Sacramento County Superior Court California by approximately five plaintiffs. Additional complaints associated with the 2022 McKinney Fire were filed and subsequently consolidated into the *Bridges* case, covering approximately 1,200 plaintiffs, including wrongful death claims. To date, settlements have been reached with substantially all the plaintiffs associated with the 2022 McKinney Fire, including all wrongful death claims. While only a portion of the associated complaints have been dismissed as a result of the settlements, the remaining settled complaints are also expected to be dismissed. No trials are scheduled for the remaining 2022 McKinney Fire plaintiffs.

On July 25, 2025, a complaint against PacifiCorp was filed, captioned *California Department of Transportation v. PacifiCorp*, ("*Caltrans*") in Siskiyou Superior Court California alleging negligence and seeking damages of less than $1 million. The *Caltrans* complaint was settled in March 2026, and was subsequently dismissed.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY

HomeServices, a subsidiary of BHE, is currently defending against several antitrust cases, all in federal district courts. In each case, plaintiffs claim HomeServices and certain of its subsidiaries (in one instance, HomeServices and BHE) conspired with co-defendants to artificially inflate real estate commissions by following and enforcing multiple listing service ("MLS") rules that require listing agents to offer a commission split to cooperating agents in order for the property to appear on the MLS ("Cooperative Compensation Rule"). None of the complaints specify damages sought. However, two cases allege Texas state law deceptive trade practices claims, for which plaintiffs have asserted damages totaling approximately $9 billion by separate written notice as required by Texas law. The cases are captioned as follows.

In April 2019, the Burnett (formerly Sitzer) et al. v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al. complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri (the "Burnett case"). This lawsuit, which was certified as a class in April 2022, was originally brought on behalf of named plaintiffs Joshua Sitzer and Amy Winger against the National Association of Realtors ("NAR"), Anywhere Real Estate, HomeServices of America, Inc., RE/MAX, LLC, and Keller Williams Realty, Inc. HSF Affiliates, LLC and BHH Affiliates, LLC, each a subsidiary of HomeServices, were subsequently added as defendants. Rhonda Burnett became a lead class plaintiff in June 2021. The jury trial commenced on October 16, 2023, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs on October 31, 2023, finding that the named defendants participated in a conspiracy to follow and enforce the Cooperative Compensation Rule, which conspiracy had the purpose or effect of raising, inflating, or stabilizing broker commission rates paid by home sellers. The jury further found that the class plaintiffs had proved damages in the amount of $1.8 billion. Joint and several liability applies for the co-defendants. Federal law authorizes trebling of damages and the award of pre-judgment interest and attorney fees. Prior to the trial, Anywhere Real Estate and RE/MAX, LLC reached settlement agreements with the plaintiffs and settlements were reached by Keller Williams, NAR and HomeServices subsequent to the trial. All settlements received court approval, had final judgments entered by the court and were appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Following briefing and oral arguments, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the court's final approvals of all settlements on August 19, 2026, denied appellants' petitions for rehearing on September 24, 2026, and issued its mandate on October 2, 2026, transferring the matter back to the court to execute the settlements. Appellants may file a petition for review with the U.S. Supreme Court, the granting of which is discretionary. The final HomeServices settlement agreement with the plaintiffs reached on April 25, 2024, settles all claims asserted against HomeServices, HSF Affiliates LLC and BHH Affiliates, LLC in the Burnett case and effectuates a nationwide class settlement. The final settlement agreement includes scheduled payments over four years aggregating $250 million.

In January 2024, the *Masiello v. Roy H. Long Realty, Inc. d/b/a Long Realty et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Joseph Masiello against the Arizona Association of Realtors, Roy H. Long Realty, Inc. d/b/a Long Realty (a HomeServices of America, Inc. subsidiary) and additional named defendants. In July 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to defendant Long Realty, Inc. pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024. Long Realty, Inc. was voluntarily dismissed from this case in February 2025.

The cases discussed below are impacted by the following update and remain stayed pending action on the stay by each respective court.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri's final approval of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement on August 19, 2026, denied appellants' petitions for rehearing on September 24, 2026, and issued its mandate on October 2, 2026, transferring the matter back to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri to execute the HomeServices nationwide settlement.

In March 2019, the *Christopher Moehrl v. National Association of Realtors, et al. and Sawbill Strategic, Inc. v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* (together "Moehrl") complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This certified class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Christopher Moehrl against the NAR, Anywhere Real Estate, HomeServices of America, Inc., HSF Affiliates, LLC, BHH Affiliates, LLC, Long & Foster Companies, Inc. (also a HomeServices subsidiary), RE/MAX, LLC and Keller Williams Realty, Inc. In February 2025, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In December 2020, the *Nosalek (formerly Bauman) v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. This putative class action lawsuit was originally filed on behalf of named plaintiffs Gary Bauman, Mary Jane Bauman, and Jennifer Nosalek against the MLS Property Information Network, Inc. (MassPIN), Anywhere Real Estate, HomeServices of America, Inc., BHH Affiliates, LLC, HSF Affiliates, LLC, RE/MAX, LLC, Keller Williams Realty, Inc. and additional named defendants. In October 2021, the Baumans voluntarily dismissed themselves from the case, removing them as class representatives. A motion by HomeServices' defendants for summary judgment remains pending based on resolution of the motion for multidistrict litigation. In June 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In November 2023, the *QJ v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff QJ Team, LLC against the Texas Association of Realtors, Inc., HomeServices of America, Inc., ABA Management, L.L.C. (a HomeServices subsidiary), Ebby Halliday Real Estate, LLC (a HomeServices subsidiary), Keller Williams Realty, Inc. and additional named defendants. In June 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In December 2023, the *Martin v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Julie Martin against the Texas Association of Realtors, Inc., HomeServices of America, Inc., ABA Management, L.L.C., Ebby Halliday Real Estate, LLC, Keller Williams Realty, Inc. and additional named defendants. In June 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

On March 21, 2024, the court granted plaintiffs' motion to consolidate the *QJ* case and the *Martin* case.

In December 2023, the *Umpa v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Daniel Umpa against the NAR, HomeServices of America, Inc., BHH Affiliates, LLC, HSF Affiliates, LLC, Long & Foster Companies, Inc., Keller Williams Realty, Inc. and additional named defendants. In April 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In January 2024, the *Fierro v. BHH Affiliates, LLC, et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiffs Gael Fierro and Patrick Thurber against the NAR, Berkshire Hathaway Inc., BHH Affiliates, LLC and additional named defendants. In April 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to defendant BHH Affiliates, LLC pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In January 2024, the *Whaley v. Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Nevada Properties et al.* amended complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Nathaniel Whaley against the NAR, Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Nevada Properties (a HomeServices of America, Inc. subsidiary) and additional named defendants. In May 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to defendants Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Nevada Properties and BHH Affiliates, LLC pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In February 2024, the *Boykin v. BHH Affiliates, LLC, et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada. This putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiff Angela Boykin against the NAR, BHH Affiliates, LLC and additional named defendants. In May 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to defendants Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Nevada Properties and BHH Affiliates, LLC pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

On March 20, 2024, the court consolidated the *Boykin* case with the *Whaley* case.

In March 2024, the *Wang v. HomeServices of America, Inc. et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. This *pro se* action was filed against the NAR, the Real Estate Board of New York, Inc., and HomeServices of America, Inc., et al. In February 2025, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

In March 2024, the first amended complaint in the *Gibson v. National Association of Realtors, et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri. The putative class action lawsuit was brought on behalf of named plaintiffs Don Gibson, Lauren Criss and John Meiners against the NAR, BHE and additional named defendants. In April 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

On April 23, 2024, the court consolidated the *Gibson* case with the *Umpa* case.

In April 2024, the *Burton v. HomeServices of America, Inc., et al.* complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina. This putative class action was brought on behalf of named plaintiffs Shauntell Burton, Benny D. Cheatham, Robert Douglass, Douglas Fender, and Dena Fender against HomeServices of America, Inc., HSF Affiliates, LLC, et al. This is the second complaint filed by these plaintiffs; the first complaint was filed against the National Association of Realtors, Keller Williams Realty, Inc. et al. ("Burton I") and is still pending. In June 2024, the court ordered the case stayed as to the HomeServices' defendants pending a decision on the appeal of the HomeServices' nationwide settlement approved in November 2024.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There has been no material change to each Registrant's risk factors from those disclosed in Item 1A of each Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Information regarding Berkshire Hathaway Energy's and PacifiCorp's mine safety violations and other legal matters disclosed in accordance with Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is included in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-Q.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Quarterly Report.

Exhibit No.	Description

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY

4.1	Twenty-Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 23, 2026, by and between AltaLink, L.P., AltaLink Management Ltd., and Computershare Advantage Trust of Canada, as trustee, relating to the C$350,000,000 in principal amount of the 5.111% Series 2026-1 Senior Secured Notes due 2056 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
10.1	Fourth Amendment to the $3,500,000,000 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2026, among Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company, as Borrower, the Banks, Financial Institutions and Other Institutional Lenders, as Lenders, MUFG Bank, LTD., as Administrative Agent and the LC Issuing Banks (redacted) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
10.2	Release and Discharge of Credit Agreement and Master Trust Indenture, dated as of September 17, 2026, by and between AltaLink Investments, L.P., AltaLink Investment Management Ltd. and Computershare Advantage Trust of Canada as trustee (redacted).
10.3	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2026, among BHE Canada Holdings Corporation as borrower, Bank of Montreal as administrative agent and Lenders (redacted).
10.4	Sixth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2026, among AltaLink LTD. as borrower, The Bank of Nova Scotia as agent and Lenders (redacted).
10.5	Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2026, among AltaLink LTD. as borrower, The Bank of Nova Scotia as administrative agent and Lenders (redacted).
15.1	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.1	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

PACIFICORP

15.2	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.3	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.4	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.3	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.4	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit No.	Description
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY AND PACIFICORP	
4.2	Thirty-Seventh Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 1, 2026, to the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of January 9, 1989 between PacifiCorp and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as successor Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the PacifiCorp Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 25, 2026).
10.6	Letter of Credit Agreement, dated April 3, 2026, by and among PacifiCorp, PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, the issuing banks party thereto from time to time, and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as lead arranger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the PacifiCorp Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 6, 2026).
10.7	Amendment No. 1 to the Letter of Credit Agreement, dated May 18, 2026, by and among PacifiCorp, PNC Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, the issuing banks party thereto from time to time, and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as lead arranger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the PacifiCorp Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
10.8	Fourth Amendment to the $3,000,000,000 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2026, among PacifiCorp, as Borrower, the Banks, Financial Institutions and Other Institutional Lenders, as Lenders, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent and the LC Issuing Banks (redacted) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the PacifiCorp Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
95	Mine Safety Disclosures Required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY	
15.3	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.5	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.6	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.5	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.6	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
MIDAMERICAN FUNDING	
31.7	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.8	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.7	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.8	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY, MIDAMERICAN ENERGY AND MIDAMERICAN FUNDING	
10.9	Fourth Amendment to the $1,500,000,000 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2026, among MidAmerican Energy Company, as Borrower, the Banks, Financial Institutions and Other Institutional Lenders, as Lenders, Mizuho Bank, Ltd., as Administrative Agent and the LC Issuing Banks (redacted) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the MidAmerican Energy Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).

Exhibit No.	Description
NEVADA POWER	
15.4	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.9	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.10	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.9	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.10	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY AND NEVADA POWER	
10.10	Fourth Amendment to the $600,000,000 Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2025, among Nevada Power Company, as Borrower, the Banks, Financial Institutions and Other Institutional Lenders, as Lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and the LC Issuing Banks (redacted) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Nevada Power Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
SIERRA PACIFIC	
15.5	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.11	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.12	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.11	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.12	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY AND SIERRA PACIFIC	
4.3	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 9, 2026, by and between Sierra Pacific Power Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the 6.375% Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, SPPC JSN Series 2026A, due 2056 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Sierra Pacific Power Company Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 11, 2026).
10.11	Fourth Amendment to the $400,000,000 Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2025, among Sierra Pacific Power Company, as Borrower, the Banks, Financial Institutions and Other Institutional Lenders, as Lenders, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent and the LC Issuing Banks (redacted) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Sierra Pacific Power Company Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026).
EASTERN ENERGY GAS	
15.6	Awareness Letter of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.13	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.14	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.13	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.14	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit No.	Description
EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE	
31.15	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.16	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.15	Principal Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.16	Principal Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
ALL REGISTRANTS	
101	The following financial information from each respective Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language) and included herein: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged in summary and detail.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language) and contained in Exhibit 101.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Terrell K. Crews II

Terrell K. Crews II
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

PACIFICORP

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ M. Ryan Weems

M. Ryan Weems
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

MIDAMERICAN FUNDING, LLC
MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Blake M. Groen

Blake M. Groen
Vice President and Controller
of MidAmerican Funding, LLC and
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
of MidAmerican Energy Company
(principal financial and accounting officer)

NEVADA POWER COMPANY

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias

Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias

Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

EASTERN ENERGY GAS HOLDINGS, LLC

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller

Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, INC.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller

Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

EXHIBIT 15.1

November 6, 2026

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company
1615 Locust St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-292645 on Form S-8.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Des Moines, Iowa

EXHIBIT 15.2

November 6, 2026

The Board of Directors and Shareholder of
PacifiCorp
825 N.E. Multnomah Street
Portland, Oregon 97232

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of PacifiCorp appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-281019 on Form S-3.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Portland, Oregon

EXHIBIT 15.3

November 6, 2026

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
MidAmerican Energy Company
1615 Locust St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of MidAmerican Energy Company appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-291012 on Form S-3.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Des Moines, Iowa

EXHIBIT 15.4

November 6, 2026

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Nevada Power Company
6226 West Sahara Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of Nevada Power Company appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-283731 on Form S-3.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada

EXHIBIT 15.5

November 6, 2026

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Sierra Pacific Power Company
6100 Neil Road
Reno, Nevada 89511

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of Sierra Pacific Power Company appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-285816 on Form S-3.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada

EXHIBIT 15.6

November 6, 2026

The Board of Directors of
Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC
10700 Energy Way
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060

We are aware that our report dated November 6, 2026, on our review of the interim financial information of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC appearing in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-276072 on Form S-3.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Richmond, Virginia

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mark A. Hewett, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Mark A. Hewett
Mark A. Hewett
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Terrell K. Crews II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Terrell K. Crews II
Terrell K. Crews II
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.3

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Darin M. Carroll, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PacifiCorp;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Darin M. Carroll
Darin M. Carroll
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.4

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, M. Ryan Weems, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PacifiCorp;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ M. Ryan Weems
M. Ryan Weems
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.5

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Kelcey A. Brown, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Energy Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Kelcey A. Brown
Kelcey A. Brown
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Blake M. Groen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Energy Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Blake M. Groen
Blake M. Groen
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Kelcey A. Brown, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Funding, LLC;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Kelcey A. Brown
Kelcey A. Brown
President
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.8

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Blake M. Groen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Funding, LLC;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Blake M. Groen
Blake M. Groen
Vice President and Controller
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.9

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brandon M. Barkhuff, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Nevada Power Company (dba NV Energy);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Brandon M. Barkhuff
Brandon M. Barkhuff
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.10

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Hanna Halkias, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Nevada Power Company (dba NV Energy);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias
Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.11

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brandon M. Barkhuff, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Pacific Power Company (dba NV Energy);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Brandon M. Barkhuff
Brandon M. Barkhuff
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.12

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Hanna Halkias, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Pacific Power Company (dba NV Energy);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias
Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.13

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul E. Ruppert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Paul E. Ruppert
Paul E. Ruppert
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.14

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Scott C. Miller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller
Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 31.15

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul E. Ruppert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Paul E. Ruppert
Paul E. Ruppert
President and Chair of the Board of Directors
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31.16

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Scott C. Miller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller
Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer and accounting officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mark A. Hewett, President and Chief Executive Officer of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Mark A. Hewett
Mark A. Hewett
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Terrell K. Crews II, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Berkshire Hathaway Energy Company (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Terrell K. Crews II
Terrell K. Crews II
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.3

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Darin M. Carroll, Chief Executive Officer of PacifiCorp, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PacifiCorp for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of PacifiCorp.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Darin M. Carroll
Darin M. Carroll
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.4

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, M. Ryan Weems, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of PacifiCorp, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PacifiCorp for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of PacifiCorp.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ M. Ryan Weems
M. Ryan Weems
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.5

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Kelcey A. Brown, President and Chief Executive Officer of MidAmerican Energy Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Energy Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of MidAmerican Energy Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Kelcey A. Brown
Kelcey A. Brown
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Blake M. Groen, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MidAmerican Energy Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Energy Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of MidAmerican Energy Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Blake M. Groen
Blake M. Groen
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.7

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Kelcey A. Brown, President of MidAmerican Funding, LLC, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Funding, LLC for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of MidAmerican Funding, LLC.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Kelcey A. Brown
Kelcey A. Brown
President
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.8

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Blake M. Groen, Vice President and Controller of MidAmerican Funding, LLC, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of MidAmerican Funding, LLC for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of MidAmerican Funding, LLC.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Blake M. Groen
Blake M. Groen
Vice President and Controller
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.9

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brandon M. Barkhuff, President and Chief Executive Officer of Nevada Power Company (dba NV Energy), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Nevada Power Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Nevada Power Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Brandon M. Barkhuff
Brandon M. Barkhuff
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.10

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Hanna Halkias, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Nevada Power Company (dba NV Energy), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Nevada Power Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Nevada Power Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias
Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.11

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Brandon M. Barkhuff, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sierra Pacific Power Company (dba NV Energy), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Pacific Power Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Sierra Pacific Power Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Brandon M. Barkhuff
Brandon M. Barkhuff
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.12

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Hanna Halkias, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Sierra Pacific Power Company (dba NV Energy), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Sierra Pacific Power Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Sierra Pacific Power Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Hanna Halkias
Hanna Halkias
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.13

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul E. Ruppert, President and Chief Executive Officer of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Paul E. Ruppert

Paul E. Ruppert
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.14

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Scott C. Miller, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Eastern Energy Gas Holdings, LLC.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller
Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32.15

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul E. Ruppert, President and Chair of the Board of Directors of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc., certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Paul E. Ruppert
Paul E. Ruppert
President and Chair of the Board of Directors
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 32.16

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Scott C. Miller, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc., certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc. for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage, Inc.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ Scott C. Miller
Scott C. Miller
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

EXHIBIT 95

MINE SAFETY VIOLATIONS AND OTHER LEGAL MATTER DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SECTION 1503(a) OF THE DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

PacifiCorp and its subsidiaries operate certain coal mines and coal processing facilities (collectively, the "mining facilities") that are regulated by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the "Mine Safety Act"). MSHA inspects PacifiCorp's mining facilities on a regular basis. The total number of reportable Mine Safety Act citations, orders, assessments and legal actions for the three-month period ended September 30, 2026, are summarized in the table below and are subject to contest and appeal. The severity and assessment of penalties may be reduced or, in some cases, dismissed through the contest and appeal process. Amounts are reported regardless of whether PacifiCorp has challenged or appealed the matter. Mines that are closed or idled are not included in the information below. There were no mining-related fatalities during the three-month period ended September 30, 2026. PacifiCorp has not received any notice of a pattern, or notice of the potential to have a pattern, of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that are of such nature as could have significantly and substantially contributed to the cause and effect of coal or other mine health or safety hazards under Section 104(e) of the Mine Safety Act during the three-month period ended September 30, 2026.

	Mine Safety Act						Legal Actions		
Mining Facilities	Section 104 Significant and Substantial Citations[1]	Section 104(b) Orders[2]	Section 104(d) Citations/ Orders[3]	Section 110(b)(2) Violations[4]	Section 107(a) Imminent Danger Orders[5]	Total Value of Proposed MSHA Assessments (in thousands)	Pending as of Last Day of Period[6]	Instituted During Period	Resolved During Period
Bridger (surface)	—	—	—	—	—	$ —	—	—	1
Wyodak Coal Crushing Facility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Citations for alleged violations of mandatory health and safety standards that could significantly or substantially contribute to the cause and effect of a safety or health hazard under Section 104 of the Mine Safety Act.

(2) For alleged failure to totally abate the subject matter of a Mine Safety Act Section 104(a) citation within the period specified in the citation.

(3) For alleged unwarrantable failure (i.e., aggravated conduct constituting more than ordinary negligence) to comply with a mandatory health or safety standard.

(4) For alleged flagrant violations (i.e., reckless or repeated failure to make reasonable efforts to eliminate a known violation of a mandatory health or safety standard that substantially and proximately caused, or reasonably could have been expected to cause, death or serious bodily injury).

(5) For the existence of any condition or practice in a coal or other mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before such condition or practice can be abated.

(6) For the existence of any proposed penalties under Subparts B-H of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission's procedural rules. The pending legal actions are not exclusive to citations, notices, orders and penalties assessed by the MSHA during the reporting period.